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IE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

OUTHERN PERU has had a new earth ke.

ERU is, navally, the strongest of South rican nations.

DY thinks a good way to make a fire s to keep it cooled.

ORGIA planters fear they have ted too much cotton for their corn.

E widow of ex-president Miramon of ico was married recently to a wealthy sian.

ILWAUKEE Turners, are trying to put a Sunday dance houses, because they illegal.

ORTLAND objects to the reservoir of ater works being used as a free pub ath house.

FOURTEEN foot snake is ranging at own sweet will through the vast plains hode Island.

SLEEPING BOY, in Lafayette, Indiana, one joint of a finger devoured by an overished rat.

IEVALIER, the famous Parisian aero, is to make a balloon ascension from ouis July 4th.

'HY, asks an exchange, should your r brother be good for cows. Because s past your age.

MOVEMENT in England is being made arge the Government to insist on incipation in Cuba.

NLY seven of the one hundred and nteen prisoners in the New Hampshire tentiary are women.

N Iowa farmer has tamed a sand hill e, and finds him to be the very best dote for potato bugs.

'HY should Romeo not have cared for month of June?—Because it was not y yet (Juliet.)—[Judy.

NEWARK spree was ended by one of participants being thrown down stairs, merely broke his neck.

NDREW HARRIMAN, of Saco, Maine: t himself through the heart on Wed day afternoon. He is dead.

'HY is it impossible to make parch it out of the skin of a camel? Because isn't a drum-head any.—[Fun.

'HE Queen of Prussia has had a fit but Empress of the French is noted in world of fashion for her perfect fits.

ROBABLY the most unpardonably poor a *Fun* has ever gotten off was this. A l of ill omen—the Raven—hue officer.

LOUISVILLE colored woman told the ssus Marshal she had no personal prop y but "dese yere chillen, and dey aint ff much."

N Chicago, where divorces are such tters of fact and convenience, wedding ices should be printed under the head casual ties.

PROF. HENRY MORTON of the Franklin titute, Philadelphia, has been appoint President of the Stevens College, Ho ten, and has accepted.

AMPSON was a favorite tragedian ong the Philistines, for it is on record t he brought down the house when the lience was enormous.

WHEN a great man dies," says Quilp, e first thing done is to resolve to build nument to his memory, and the sec l is—not to build it.

A BALTIMORE theatre manager offers a prize a paid-up life insurance policy $1,000 to any female member of his dience every night for a week.

AN Ohio woman got so excited when y house was on fire that she tossed $700 enbacks out of the window, and some pane and talented person got away th it.

A WESTERN locomotive ran over a man o was standing on a rail reading a paper, l now all the local sheets were claiming hirs as the one which proved so fatally grossing.

HON. MOSES WINGATE, supposed to be e oldest Mason extant, died on Wednes y, at Haverhill, Mass., aged one hund l and four years, seven months, and enty days.

A YOUNG American student of the Kal k Conservatorium of Berlin, killed mself with a pistol because he could t become a great pianist. He was from Louis July 4th.

A GIDDY student, having had his skull actured, was told by the doctor that the ain was visible, on which he remarked. Je write and tell father, for he always id I had none.

MRS. PATRICK SMITH, of New Haven, illing over with jealousy, seized a kettle water boiling over with heat and nptied it upon her sleeping husband. He now in a hospital.

"THE coat of the season," says a fash n writer, "is really a little triumph. It as a closer resemblance to the coat of white silk. Then came the beautiful and accomplished bride, dressed in white, with a long bridal vail sweeping over her whole person. The bridal attendants were Lieut. Col. Jas. Forney and Miss Kate Hart, John W. Forney, Jr., and Miss Oliver, of Boston, Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, and Miss Barnes, Miss Clarence Hart and Miss Annie Forney. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Suddards, of the Episcopal Church. He made a few appropriate remarks, and in a few moments the young couple were pronounced husband and wife. The parlors were thronged until mid night. Great numbers of distinguished citizens were continually calling. President Grant was expected, but sent a regret as public business detained him in Washington. Shortly after ten the bridal party left and went in their new home Nineteenth street, near Chestnut. The festivities were prolonged until after midnight. Mr. and Mrs. Forney both looked remarkably well, and entertained the guests with princely courtesy and hospitality.

Put Yourself in His Place in America and Be Grieved.—Union—A Chinese Colony in Massachusetts.

A colony of Chinese has been brought from California and settled at North Adams, Massachusetts. The Crispins have made some opposition to this arrangement, as the new comers are intended for the shoe manufactories. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* at that place wrote on Wednesday:

"The Chinese shoemakers have had another holiday to-day, this being found necessary to complete the preparation of their quarters, and for rest from the fatiguing journey. They have been busy to-day in many ways, some washing out clothes, some learning the English language, some studying arithmetic in the calculating machines they have brought with them. One rapid learner, who did not know a single letter yesterday, has mastered the alphabet perfectly. The Chinese foreman has visited the stores with Mr. Sampson's foreman, made many purchases of dishes, shirts, &c., has not been molested by the Crispins, and has been very heartily welcomed to town by many citizens. The instructor engaged by Mr. Sampson to teach the new hands, a veteran shoe manufacturer from Springfield, has arrived, and proposes to begin his task to-morrow. He had been in town but a few hours when he was accosted by strangers, one after another, and warned with various significant hints that it would be well for him to desist, and was told that money might be made by going home. He is a man of some obstinacy, however, and not likely to be either frightened or bribed away. Otherwise the Crispins have not made any demands and are not likely to make any at present. There are some citizens of the town, not Crispins, who think they see cause for alarm in the introduction of 'slaves,' as they call them, fearing a decrease of trade by the Chinese habits of cheap living, but the better class of residents unanimously approve Mr. Sampson's movement as made necessary by the outrageous conduct of the Crispins, and express confidence that they will give no trouble, if well treated, but harmonize with New England communities."

REPORTERS are at last "looking up." In Ohio they are talking about running the gentleman who has acted as a reporter for the Supreme Court for some years as a candidate for Supreme Judge in that State.

The Art of Store Keeping.

Our English ancestors were called a shop keeping nation by Napoleon; but it is his own French men and French women who have the true secret of shop keeping. They make the shops fascinating. They have made shop keeping a fine art. One day the Easy Chair stepped into a shop in Maiden Lane, prepared to spend a very petty sum of money—for a very proper purpose. But if it had invaded the shop keeper's house, which is his castle, it could not have been more coolly received. The disdainful indifference with which its questions were answered was exquisitely comical, and the shop keeper proceeded to look for what was required with a supurb carelessness, and an air of weariness and disgust of this incessant doing of favors to the most undeserving and insignificant people. It was plainly an act of pure grace that the Easy Chair was not instantly shot into the street as rubbish, or given in charge to the police as a common vagabond.

This worthy attendant—doubtless very estimable in his private capacity—is a serious injury to the business which he is supposed to help. He does not in the least understand his profession. Let an Easy Chair advise him to run over the sea to Paris, and observe how they keep shop in that capital. Does he want a cravat? Here is a houri, neatly dressed, evidently long waiting for him especially, and longing to serve him. "Is it a cravat that Monsieur wishes? Charming! The most ravishing styles are just ready! Is it blue, or this color, that that Monsieur prefers? Monsieur's taste is perfect. Look! It is a miracle of beauty that he selects. Will he permit?" And before you know it, you foolish fellow, who don't understand the first principle of your calling—before you know it, she has thrown it around your neck, she has tied it deftly under your chin, and there pretty face is looking into yours, and that pleasant voice is saying, "Nothing could be better. It is the most smiling effect possible!" You might as well hope to escape the sirens as to go from under those hands without buying the cravat.

This is shop-keeping, and a little study of the art as thus practiced would be of the utmost service to the Easy Chair's friend in Maiden Lane. The shops are pretty, and especially during the holidays they are glittering, but they are a little cold and formal. The air of the Boulevards is to be detected only in the neighborhood of Corporal Thompson's Broadway Cottage. Whether cravats are wafted around the buyer's neck, as it were, entangling him hopelessly in silken and satin webs, the Easy Chair does not know. But it can believe it as it passes by upon the outside, and beholds the windows which Paris could hardly surpass. Through these windows it sees that, as in Paris, the attendants are often women. It is thereby reminded that in the world of commerce among the most accomplished accountants also, and it remembers that in the same men are cooks. It is very sure that when Madame Wells, who was afterward the Marchioness De Lavalette, became at the death of her husband the head of the great banking house, she was a man.

And thereupon the Easy Chair falls into meditation upon "the spheres" of the sexes, and asks itself, as it loiters about the site of the Broadway Cottage, admiring the pretty shops, whether, if it be wo manly for a woman to keep a shop and to acquire property by her faithful industry, it can be manly to appropriate and enjoy the property without "Consent"—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harpers Magazine for June.*

Marriage of Col. Forney's Daughter.

The marriage of Col. John W. Forney's (of the Philadelphia *Press*) daughter on Washington Square was the scene of a brilliant assembly Wednesday evening last, at which time Miss Mary Forney, Col. Forney's eldest daughter, was married to W. W. Weighley, Esq., a young and talented member of the Philadelphia bar. The assembly included many of the leading citizens of Philadelphia and Washington, among whom were noticed in the throng Major General Robert Patterson and staff, Major General Meade and staff, a large number of army and navy officers, Geo. W. Childs and lady, Daniel Dougherty and lady, Hon. Benjamin H Brewster, Mrs. J. M. Lander, George H Boker, Hon. Morton McMichael, Dr. J. H B. McClellan, John F. Graff and lady, G. D. Brown and lady, and daughter, Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, Rev. E. W. Hutter, Hon. James Allison, H. C. Forney and lady, George Pitt, Esq., Hon. Alex. Browder, Hon. Wm. B. Mann, A. K. McClure, Hon. Geo. Inshaw, Grow and others.

In the rear of the parlors a Turkish tent had been erected, and a band of music discoursed most eloquent music.

At precisely eight o'clock, the band played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the bridal party entered the parlors, which were filled with guests. Col. Forney preceded it, with Mrs. Forney, who was dressed in a rich brocade white silk. Then came the beautiful and accomplished bride, dressed in white, with a long bridal vail sweeping over her whole person. The bridal attendants were Lieut. Col. Jas. Forney and Miss Kate Hart, John W. Forney, Jr., and Miss Oliver, of Boston, Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, and Miss Barnes, Miss Clarence Hart and Miss Annie Forney. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Suddards, of the Episcopal Church. He made a few appropriate remarks, and in a few moments the young couple were pronounced husband and wife. The parlors were thronged until mid night. Great numbers of distinguished citizens were continually calling. President Grant was expected, but sent a regret as public business detained him in Washington. Shortly after ten the bridal party left and went in their new home Nineteenth street, near Chestnut. The festivities were prolonged until after midnight. Mr. and Mrs. Forney both looked remarkably well, and entertained the guests with princely courtesy and hospitality.

A Singular Case—A Man Lives Six Years with a Minnie Ball in his Brain.

The tenacity with which some people cling to life border on the miraculous. Wounds which, according to all the laws of nature, are necessarily mortal, to those tenacious people are mere scratches. A case of this sort is just now attracting considerable attention among the medical fraternity of this city. It is that of a man who for over six years has lived with a minnie ball in his brain.

In 1864, Abraham De Bond, of Washington county, Kentucky, a member of a Kentucky Federal regiment, was shot in the forehead with a minnie ball in a skirmish at Fair Garden, East Tennessee. When struck by the ball he fell to the ground insensible, and it was at first supposed he had been killed. He subsequently exhibited signs of life, and was taken from the battle field to the hospital. The ball entered the forehead just above the right eye, and as there was an opening in the temple, just in front and slightly above the right ear, it was supposed that the ball had passed entirely through.

The man did not die, as every one who saw the wound thought he would, and he soon so far recovered as to be sent home. The wound did not heal up, and there has been a continual discharge from it ever since its infliction. The man's health has never been good since he was wounded, and at times he has suffered terribly with pains in the head, and it by any means the discharge from the wound was permitted to cease he would sink into a stupor. Other than this, his intellect does not seem to have been impaired by the singular weight added to his brain. Recently his sufferings have been so intense that he consulted a physician who said that the pain arose from dead bone, and that it would have to be removed before he could obtain relief. De Bond came to this city and placed himself under the care of physicians, who decided that it was necessary to perform the operation of trephining and a day or two since underwent the operation. During the progress of the operation they detected the presence of lead, and with the forceps extracted a minnie ball flattened into the shape of a chestnut from the man's skull. It had entered the lateral sinus and fractured the internal table, and was resting upon the brain. It is supposed that a fragment of the ball had been chipped off and passed out through the temple, leading to the belief that the ball had passed entirely through the skull. The removal of the ball gave great and immediate relief, and De Bond is now at St. Joseph's Infirmary, on Fourth street, with every prospect of a speedy and perfect recovery. —*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Death of a Noted Tenant of the French War Office.

The French papers announce the death of Jacko, the famous parrot in the War Office in Paris. Jacko was first brought into the office in 1830, by Marshal Soult, and he remained forty years at his post, unaffected by revolutions or party conflicts. After a time he came to be looked upon as a valuable appendage of the War Department, and when there was a Cabinet crisis people used to ask who was to get, not the War Office portfolio but the War Office parrot. Though he served under eighteen different Ministers he always remained consistent to the principles which were instilled into him when he first entered office. Under the Republic and the Second Empire he remained a staunch royalist, and there were few members of his party who spoke their minds with so much frankness. One day his repeated cries of "Vive le roi," so annoyed Marshal Leroy de St. Arnaud when he was War Minister, that he ordered the indiscreet bird to be turned out. Jacko, however, being a favorite, the porter, who took him into his lodge and taught him to add "De St. Arnaud" to his usual cry. The bird was then put back into his room, and as the Marshal was passing screamed, "Vive le roi de St. Arnaud!" "A la bonne heure," said the Minister, and Jacko was at once retaken into favor. Of late years the clerks tried to teach him "Vive l'Empereur!" but he never could bring out further than entire without tremendous efforts. He got on very well as far as "Vive l'Empe——" but at this point he seemed to choke, his feathers stood on end, and his eyes rolled with an anxious expression as if he felt his conscience reproaching him. At last, after several minutes of strangling, he would jerk out the last syllable "—reur" in a hoarse, sepulchral tone. He died immediately after the Duchess of Berry, and on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I, three days before the plebiscitum.

A Love of Rattlesnakes.

There is in La Crosse, Wisconsin, a certain John McKee, who has a singular fondness for rattlesnakes. He has made says the *Republican* of that place, a perfect tight, square den, about five feet each way, and as many high, open at the top, and therein are eleven rattlesnakes from eighteen inches to three feet and a half in length—a sight to behold. Writhing, twisting, turning, and folding upon, over and under each other, or with heads erect, with fiery eyes, and tongues like forked looking serpent tongues protruding from their ugly mouths with lightning like swiftness, there they are, a moving, twining, hideous looking mass of serpents. It is a terrible sight. And then to see McKee coolly and deliberately enter among them, and take them each in his hand, call it by name, open its mouth, and while he is giving you its history to see the reptile lay its head upon his cheek and run its deviish tongue at you, while its eyes seem to emit sparks of fire—ugh! it's too horrible! And all the while the others at his feet are keeping up a continual buzzing, rattling, humming, which fill the air with low thrilling notes, and causes a certain creeping of the flesh and shuddering at the heart, which is not at all pleasant. Mr. McKee caught them on the bluffs near the city, from a nest of over one hundred in number, and is training them for exhibition.

A French Thief.

The other day, says a French paper, a lady went into a haberdasher's shop, Rue Richelieu, and bought a pearl grey silk dress. The shopman had noticed a tolerably well dressed man standing at the door after the arrival of the lady and seeming to watch all her movements. Stepping up to the cashier's desk the lady drew a 2000 franc note from her purse. At that moment the man outside rushed into the shop, gave the lady a box on the ear, and tore the note out of her hands. "I had forbidden you to buy that dress," cried he, "but I watched you, and you shall not have it." With these words he hastened away, the lady fainted, and the persons employed in the shop, supposing the intruder to be an offended husband, made no remark, and let him go. When the lady recovered the proprietor of the establishment expressed his regret at this violent scene, and pitied her for being dependent on so brutal a husband. "My husband!" cried the lady eagerly. "Sir, that man is not my husband; I do not know him, and have never seen him." The pretended husband was a daring thief.

THE following tragic story comes from Pesth, and bears the date of the 23d of March: Two brothers, of the principal families of Sy-Tatanaz, lived in the bitterest hatred the one to the other. They even carried their hatred so far as to desire to change their names, so that the one should not bear the abhorred name of the other. The daughter of one of the brothers, however, named Zouszi, and the son of the other, Pista, were deeply in love. They had in vain begged for the consent of their parents to their union. At length they resolved to die together, since there was no prospect of their ever being united. They met on their best attire, went into a neighboring garden, and there Pista shot Zouszi through the heart, afterward putting a bullet into his own brain. Troubled by presentiments of evil, the two fathers followed their children into the garden, and finding them both dead, they shot themselves in remorse. Shortly afterwards the mothers of the lovers happening to pass by, saw the four corpses, and attempted to kill themselves with knives, but were prevented by the neighbors, who had now hastened on to the scene. Of course readers are left at liberty to believe as much of this story as they choose.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Items of British News—Trade Strikes in France—Health of the Emperor—Agricultural Prospects—Franco-American Bank—The Ecumenical Council—Political Affairs in Spain—Carlist Junta Decide to Revive the Inquisition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Times* considers that General Prim admits that Spain has irrevocable lost Cuba. It adds it is chimerify for America to put an end to so terrible a state of affairs. The difficulty of ceding Cuba and the slaves to the Cubans cannot be solved by the adjournment of the Cortes and the postponement of the question.

The miniature steamer City of Ragusa is repaired, and only awaiting a fair wind to take a fresh start for New York. She rides at anchor in Cork harbor.

The cotton factory of Hoile & Co., at Dundee, Scotland, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss heavy.

The *Globe* says cool weather and refreshing rains here and there have had a good effect on the growing grain crops. Notwithstanding this the breadstuffs market is not perceptibly lower.

The bullion market gathers strength daily and all kinds of securities are torpid.

Professor Daubeny dies in the honorary degree of Oxford on account of feeble health.

A letter from Mr. Inman, of the Inman steamship line, to the Board of Trade, published to-day, admits he has given up all hope of ever hearing from the steamship City of Boston. The reformers in his disbelief in the stories that she was overladen and ascribes her loss to collision with an iceberg.

The Queen has returned to Windsor.

Arthur Clinton, one of the Boulton masqueraders, died suddenly this morning. On his death bed he disclaimed the crime imputed to him.

The *Tablet*, a Roman Catholic organ, to-day has a long obituary article on the late Chas. Dickens. The writer denies Dickens' Christianity.

Charles Stephenson goes to America as Lord Lyon's agent to investigate the origin of the hoax regarding the loss of the steamer Dacia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 18.—The trades' strikes on the continent are spreading rapidly, involving many workmen and manufacturers. All the iron foundries are stopping in consequence of the movement, which is supposed to have been organized by the International Workingmen's Union. The English and German trades unions have contributed a thousand pounds each to support the strikers' movement.

The health of the Emperor has improved, though he still suffers considerably. He presided to-day at the Council of Ministers. The court has returned from Fontainebleau to St. Cloud for a time.

It is now tolerably certain the government will not make a political question of St. Gothard Railway affairs.

PARIS, June 19.—The *Journal Officiel* will publish this week the decree for the establishment of the Ecumenical bank to be founded in this city by M. Pirtz and other French bankers, in conjunction with Messrs. Baleh, Hambro and other capitalists. Agents are residing here, and Hon. Dix, Jno. J. Cisco, Geo. Walker and others of New York. Minister Rouher has received the despatches of such importance that he communicated by telegraph with Washington on the subject and has forwarded a draft of the treaty to the Secretary of State. The capital is fixed at 120,000,000 francs and much more than that amount is offered.

Prevost Paradol takes with him to Washington his son and daughter.

The health of the Emperor is much improved. The court go to St. Cloud on Thursday.

Corpus Christi was celebrated to-day with unusual solemnity and splendor. The churches were crowded and thousands participated in the religious processions passed through the streets, which were strewn with flowers.

The Ambassadors of Prussia, Italy and Austria met in conference to-day in relation to the St. Gothard railway.

To-morrow the Chambers commence to discuss the question whether France shall demand a share in the enterprise.

A meeting of eminent agriculturists was held this morning to consider and discuss what the anticipated failure of crops which causes so much anxiety. M. Louvet, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, presided. The removal of duties on grain imported into France was discussed and provision made for submitting the views of the meeting to the Chambers before the question comes up there for debate.

The Corps Legislatif has refused to appropriate a sum of money for the purchase and preservation of the Roman amphitheatre recently discovered in Paris.

ROME.

PARIS, June 18. The following authentic news has been received here from Rome under date of June 15th: The discussion of the infallibility dogma, chapter by chapter, began to-day. The more ultra supporters of infallibility intend to renew the scene of June 30, if the debate promises to last too long. Thirty-six of the Fathers have already left for their departure in order to support the infallibility dogma announce they will leave the city directly after the solemn mass of St. Peters. If the discussion is ended by that time or not. There will be no session of the Ecumenical Council to-morrow, Sunday, but there will be a solemn procession to take place in the square of St. Peter.

L'Univers, the Parisian Ultramontane organ, publishes the following dispatch:

Rome, June 18—Yesterday Cardinal Patrizzie, speaking in the name of the Sacred College, congratulated the Pope on the occasion of the entrance upon the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate and expressed a desire for the definition of the dogma of infallibility. The Pope made an important reply, insisting on the danger of the spirit of emancipation in the church.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 18.—The debate on the proposed abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies was resumed the session of the Cortes to-day. During the discussion a quarrel occurred between a Radical Deputy from Porto Rico and senor Romero. A duel is expected to-morrow.

Petitions in favor of Montpensier for King are circulating here and in the provinces. The movement was made in the Cortes yesterday that many of the signatures attached were spurious.

MADRID, June 19.—The Cortes has passed the reformed penal code.

It is rumored the Carlist Junta have voted by two majority in favor of the restoration of the inquisition in Spain.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The ship Express, which sailed from Logas, Guinea, many months ago for this port, unexpectedly arrived here yesterday. She had been given up for lost and a portion of the insurance paid.

The captain of a vessel which arrived here yesterday reports having fallen in with an abandoned bark of about 1,000 tons, in latitude 43.30 north, and longitude 24 west, the name of which could not be made out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The steamships China and Queen, from New York, have arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 18.—Consols for money 92⅞; American securities firm and higher; 5-20 bonds at London quiet; '65s, 89; 10-40s, 87; '62s, 90¾; '67, 88¾. Stocks quiet; Eries, 19¾; Illinois Central, 91; Atlantic & Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales of 10,000 bales for speculation and export. California white wheat 10s 11d; red western No. 2 9s 3d@9s 4d; red winter 10s 10d@10s 2d. Western flour 24s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 33s 3d. Oats 2s 3d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s. Provisions: pork 102s 6d; beef 121s; lard dull at 76s; cheese 66s. Bacon: Cumberland cut 56s 5d. Produce: common rosin 9@9s 3d; fine do. 12@13s. Spirits petroleum 1s 2d; refined do. 1s 8½d. Tallow 46 3d. Turpentine 28s 6d. Linseed oil 34s. Linseed cakes £10@£11 5s.

LONDON, June 18.—Tallow 45s 6d@45s 9d. Sperm oil 92⅞ 3d. Sugar quiet and steady at 33s 9d@32s. Hops 5s@8s 5d. Whale oil 38@38s. Calcutta linseed 60 6d.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—5-2½ closed flat at 96¾.

HAVRE, June 18.—Cotton closed heavy.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Petroleum 53½f.

PARIS, June 18.—Bourse flat; rentes 72f 62c.

Fearful Affair in Illinois—A Mother Attempts to Destroy her Family and Herself.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 18.—On the evening of the 16th, near Woodshore, Illinois, Mrs. Peter Weibel, in the absence of her husband, while her son aged eighteen years, was sitting at the table eating his supper, seized an ax and dealt him several blows on the head, breaking in his skull, and rendering him insensible. She then seized a razor and rushed upon her little daughter aged eight years, who was asleep in the lounge, and cut her throat in a shocking manner. The daughter managed to escape, leave the house, and gave the alarm. When the neighbors rushed in, Mrs. Weibel was found in her bedroom, with her windpipe entirely severed. Doctors were called in and the wound dressed. The recovery of the son and daughter is probably hopeful, that of the mother doubtful. The family are Germans, poor, hard working people. Trouble with the neighborhood, and other misfortunes, rendered the woman insane. It was her intention to destroy the whole family.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Abolition of the Franking Privilege—The Case of Whittemore, Re-elected as Representative from South Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, from Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill in reference to naturalization laws, and gave notice he would call it up at an early day.

The substitute is the Senate bill recently reported from the Judiciary Committee on the same subject, with an additional section authorizing U. S. Marshals in cities having over 20,000 inhabitants to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which members of Congress are to be chosen.

Mr. CARPENTER, from Judiciary Committee, reported as amended the House bill fixing the compensation of grand and petit jurors in circuit and district courts of the United States at three dollars per day. Passed.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a land grant bill in aid of the St. James and Little Rock Railroad.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the land grant bill in aid of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to amend the Land Grant Act of 1866, in aid of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, by the Southern route.

Several amendments having been adopted, the bill, after inconsequential remarks, was laid over till Monday.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, took up unfinished business, the postoffice appropriation bill and amendments relative to the repeal of the franking privilege.

Mr. THURMAN moved an amendment that the abolition of the franking privilege shall not take effect until August. Adopted.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the amendment for two cent postage as involving a loss of postal revenues without any corresponding benefit, as it would not increase mail matter one per cent. He held that the present rates of postage were sufficiently low.

After further debate the Senate voted on Mr. Ramsey's amendment as amended, abolishing the franking privilege, providing for one cent postage, &c. The amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 36.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Fenton, Hamilton, Texas; Hamlin, Harlan, Howell, McCreary, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Sumner, Scott, Thurman, Willey and Yates—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Boreman, Cole, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Harris, Howard, Johnston, Kellogg, Morrill, Maine, Norton, Osborn, Pool, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Wade, Warner and Williams—30.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when Mr. RAMSEY renewed his amendment and appealed to the Senate to vote upon the direct question of abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. DRAKE renewed his amendment relative to newspapers, which was accepted by Mr. Ramsey as a modification of his own.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, renewed his amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the chairman of the Postoffice Committee (Mr. Ramsey) to withdraw his proposition, as it had been voted down in committee.

Mr. HARLAN thought the fate of the franking bill depended upon its being appended to an appropriation bill. As a friend of the measure, he was willing a direct vote should be taken upon it.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it would be impossible to get a direct vote, as the majority of the Senate seemed determined to prevent that by amending the proposition.

After numerous suggestions, which were not acted upon, as to the disposition of the amendment, the friends of the Senate on the various propositions, the amendment of Mr. Morrill of Vermont was withdrawn. The Senators appeared to be voting like sheep with all friendliness.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a Naval Board to examine the cases of officers who deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress of July 25th, 1866, was passed.

Mr. ASPER, from the Committee on Military, reported a bill amending the act in relation to the sale of the St. Louis Arsenal grounds. Passed.

The bill to restore the pension of Margaret L. Bybee, of Tennessee, was rejected—yeas 25 nays 75.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (Mass.) from the Committee on Claims, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy in cases where vouchers were lost and for over payments, &c., with an amendment limiting settlements to sums under $5,000, and to officers in whose accounts there is no apparent fraud. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Speaker submitted the credentials of Mr. Whittemore, elected to the First Congressional District of South Carolina.

The credentials were read.

Mr. LOGAN moved that Mr. Whittemore be sworn in, for reasons he was prepared to state to the House. He did not want the matter referred to the Committee. The House was committee enough to judge of it. He objected to the oath of office being administered to this man because he had disqualified himself from being a member of this body.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued the matter should be referred to the Committee. The action of the House might be based upon a full presentation of the facts and authorities.

Mr. LOGAN did not want the matter to go to any committee to be scuttled and shot after the adjournment of Congress. He wanted the question settled now. The House was competent to try its members by a committee. It was not a case of contested election. It was a mere question of qualification.

The Speaker suggested that as the day was consigned to the Committee of Conference, it would be in order to refer the matter to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested a resolution to make it a rule of the House that in case any person presents himself at the bar of the House to be sworn in as a member elect, who may have been expelled or who may have resigned at the same Congress while a resolution for his expulsion was pending, it shall be in order before administering the oath to him to refer the case to the Committee which had charge the resolution of expulsion, or the House may at once act on the case.

Mr. LOGAN remarked a reference to a committee would be treating the case with consideration. It was not entitled to it. It was a mere question whether the House would stand by its unanimous resolution that the man was unworthy of holding a seat in the House.

After further discussion the question was postponed till Tuesday next after the morning hour, and the House proceeded with business from the Committee of Conference.

After disposing of a large number of private claims,

Mr. MERCUR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of 11th of June, 1864, changing and defining the boundaries of the eastern and western districts of Virginia. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that on Monday next, after the morning hour, he would move to proceed with business on the Speaker's table.

Adjourned.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Extensive Fire at Panama—Accident to the Steamer Henry Chauncey—The Darien Surveying Expedition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas, has arrived, and brings the following important news from Aspinwall, received via the English mail steamer at St. Thomas:

Panama, June 5.—A terrible fire broke out here at 1:30 this morning, originating in the Aspinwall Hotel. It is still raging, and has reached the Bank of Panama, which is in flames. Attempts are being made to blow up a house in the rear of the bank near the Cathedral, to prevent the spread of the flames to the Grand Hotel. The roof of the Cathedral is burning in several places. The Panama *Mail* office is in danger. Families are running from their dwellings, and the streets and plaza are strewn with furniture and church ornaments. The supply of water is scanty, the people inactive and confusion allowed to do their work almost unresisted. There is terrible excitement and alarm.

Later 11 A. M.—The flames are subdued. Many casualties have occurred. Twelve deaths are reported and others believed buried in the ruins of the Aspinwall Hotel. A number of persons are also injured.

Aspinwall, June 5.—The steamer Henry Chauncey broke from her wharf thirty-five minutes after leaving the wharf at this harbor. She put back and will proceed to New York under escort, working one wheel.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Advices from the Darien Expedition to May 30th are received. The weather continued unfavorable—rains daily heavy, swelling the streams to torrents, making it difficult to keep the working parties supplied with provisions. The survey from the Bay of San Blas had, however, proceeded twenty miles. The highest elevation found was 500 feet, and the elvation of rivers 265 feet. It is believed the survey will be continued until the parties cross the Dividing Ridge and communicate with that from the Nyack on the Pacific side, who had gone some distance up the Byaus and were about to leave it for Marmonia. The general health of the expedition was fair; there was no sickness except fever and ague. The men are dissatisfied with Capt. Selfridge's determination to prolong their stay on the Isthmus and five have deserted from the steamship Guard. The officers and men complain. Their endurance is taxed to the utmost and longer stay in such a climate will be dangerous. Most of the men have worn out their clothing and shoes and the officers are little better off. At the date of the latest dispatch the expedition dined on fresh potatoes, beets and carrots from San Francisco.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK

THE CAPITAL.

Plea in Behalf of Fenian Gen. Gleason—The Attorney Generalship—Antecedents of Mr. Ackermann—Probable Impeachment of a Texas Judge—Lloyd-Aspinwall Case to be Arbitrated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1870.

FENIAN GENERAL GLEASON.

It is understood the President will order legal proceedings against the Fenian General Gleason to be discontinued. Gov. Fenton and Gen. McMahon visited the White House yesterday, to present certain reasons for leniency and to confer upon the subject. The President heard the matter fully, and consented to order such measures as will lead to the discharge of Gleason from the custody of the officers of the law without subjecting him to expense and annoyance of a trial. He belonged to the regular organization of the Fenians, and was opposed to the invasion of Canada.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

The Senate went into executive session and took up the nomination of Mr. Ackerman as Attorney General, and referred it to the Judiciary Committee. This is somewhat unusual for Cabinet appointments, but there are some points about Mr. Ackerman's status which probably necessitates an examination. He participated in the rebellion in so far as to require the removal of his disabilities, not being able to take the test oath. His petition was granted prior to his acceptance of the office of United States District Attorney for Georgia. His connection with the rebellion is said to have been during the last year of the war. When conscription was at its height in Georgia, he sought refuge in what was known at the South as a bomb-proof appointment, being appointed to a position on the staff of General Toombs, who never did any duty but house guard service. Although this act was voluntary, nevertheless it was an act of protection. It enabled him to stay in the State, from which he would otherwise have been driven. The Government has no warmer friend, nor the Republican party a warmer supporter.

Doubts are expressed of the confirmation of Mr. Ackerman as Attorney General, but a careful canvass of the Senate indicates that there will be very little opposition to him.

PROBABLE IMPEACHMENT.

It appears from the records of the Treasury Department that the Hon. J. H. Duval, United States Judge for the western district of Texas, is implicated in the matter of the striking out of the war. He escaped through the lines, after remaining in the Confederacy in his district court, and upon his arrival at Washington presented a claim for his salary during that period, and taking the iron-clad oath to the same time. On recommendations from Judge Holt, Secretary Seward and others, President Lincoln ordered the payment of the claim. Mr. Duval took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and drew his salary as Judge from the rebel Treasury. It is therefore proposed to prefer charges against him, and ask for his impeachment by Congress.

WILL ARBITRATE.

The Spanish Government has consented to arbitrate the question of the validity of the seizure and detention of the steamer Lloyd-Aspinwall, and the case will be referred to a committee consisting of one person on each side, who will select an umpire. The cases of Delafield, Smith & Williams, of the shipping firm of Williams & Guion, New York, and the Spanish Government will probably be settled by the payment of a ransom. The Spanish Government is said to indicate a sincere desire to settle the claim. The crew also have claims.

TOOK LEAVE.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday Attorney General Hoar took official leave of the Cabinet. He goes to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a few days, to attend the Harvard Commencement, retaining his seat in the Cabinet. He goes to Worcester to transfer his portfolio to his successor.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the week were $797,357; fiscal year to date, $175,843,883. Coin in the Treasury, $109,767,366; Coin Certificates, $34,004,000. Currency balance, $21,506,988.

CINCINNATI.

Free Excursion to Sale of Lots at McFarland's Grove.

The Great Saengerfest Picnic—Forty Thousand People Present—Accident to a Steamboat.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, June 19.—The grand Saengerfest picnic came off to-day, at Short's Grove. Steamboats were plying between the city and grounds all day, and the crowd arrived in short intervals. About forty thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by D

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60½.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 112¼@112¾.

THE CALL for the election of delegates to the forthcoming Republican County Nominating Conventions, issued by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, appears in another column of to-day's paper.

SPAIN is willing to make honorable amends for the outrage on American commerce in the seizure and detention of the steamer Aspinwall, inasmuch as it would be quite unfortunate for that nation to involve itself in any slight unpleasantness with our government, particularly at this juncture of affairs with Cuba.

IT IS PROBABLE that Mr. Ackerman will be confirmed successor to Attorney General Hoar, but the Senate will be first satisfied as to his antecedents during the war. His record is not the rosiest for loyalty, but he may succeed in explaining that his connection with the Confederate Army was more compulsory than of his own election.

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS which has attended thus far the great International Saengerfest at Cincinnati, is a matter worthy the pride and congratulations of all classes of our people. It is a grand peace spectacle, and following so closely on the somewhat similar Boston Jubilee, betokens an awakening throughout the land of a new love and enthusiasm for the fine arts.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS to select delegates to the forthcoming nominating conventions already excite attention, and in many districts tickets have been put forward for the support of the people. It is a matter of grave importance that none but good, true and honest representatives should find seats in the conventions—men who will not be biased in their judgment or influenced to nominate any but such candidates as will unite the people in hearty support. It is well to earnestly urge the voters of the district to attend the primary elections and to see to it that their duty is faithfully discharged so far as the selection of proper delegates is concerned. No one who purposely absents himself from the polls at the election for delegates can have good cause to complain of the material out of which the conventions may be composed, or their actions in nominating assembly.

EUROPE is about to be convulsed in a general strike among the workmen who are dissatisfied with their conditions. These strikes generally accomplish no betterment of the condition of the laborers, but entail upon them a train of distressing evils. Labor the world over is worth only what it will bring, and in foreign countries it brings hardly enough to sustain the lives of the operators, who are compelled to drag through miserable existences in their native lands or emigrate to other countries. It is against such ill requited labor that the friends of free trade would bring our own reasonably remunerated working men into competition. When protection is withdrawn from our own laborers and the pernicious doctrines of the free traders' prevail, we can well anticipate the same miserable situation in which the foreign working classes are now groaning for those who are now happy and contented in the work shops of the land.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

History discloses a great mass of profitless speculation. Vain attempts have been made to accomplish impracticable schemes. To their authors the success of their plans seemed certain and their own fame and fortunes secure. There was but a single step between the present and the realization of their fondest hopes. But some unforeseen and uncalculated element defeated all their plans and forever disappointed their high hopes, and rendered the remaining part of their lives wretched. So many a life has been wasted and many a high expectation disappointed. In the single department of patents there have been 30,000 such the past year. And then there are the books written which are to secure immortality to their authors, but are never published, the discoveries to be made which are never realized. So it has been all along the page of history. The alchemist was for a long time on the very verge of discovering the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life. The astronomers formed many a theory of the heavens which further investigation or discovery proved fallacious. The chemist had his absurd theories of combustion, electricity and attraction, and the lover of wealth his views of gold never realized.

The theoretical and practical are not always combined in the same individual. To speculate is easy, to really invent and discover are not so easy. How numerous were the theories of the way in which a return to a specie basis was to be secured, and yet the result has not been reached. There was of all of them but one best way. The end will at some time be attained, but when it is not so easy to affirm. Because it will at some time come, it by means follows that it must be done at once. Immediate resumption would have been general ruin. The boy will become, if spared, a man. But it by no means follows that on that account he is now to be entrusted with all the cares and have imposed all the toils of manhood. So it has been said all wars and fighting, and even self defence are wrong, as the time will come—millineal period—when they will cease, therefore they shall cease *now* to be practised. All attacks on individuals and nations should be submitted to without any attempt at defence. The wicked should be allowed unrestricted license to kill and destroy. Such was Wayland's theory of the war, but when our great life struggle commenced, when his views were put to the test he abandoned them, rewrote his section on this subject and was found in the public hall earnestly and eloquently urging the people to rescue our nation from ruin. So also wrote Walker, the ultra peace man, but when their Peace Convention assembled in Boston at the commencement of our struggle, he and nearly all others with him declared *this war* to be a righteous one and were earnest in its advocacy. His views of Free Trade, when put to the test, are equally unsound.

The time will come, it is said, when Free Trade doctrines will prevail in this country. Admit it, what follows? That we should now in all respects carry them out? By no means. The theory is good, if all men had started together and with the same advantages in the race. But England had a thousand years the start of us, and in all this long period has come gradually to her laws on this subject. The child of a day is asked to compete in all things with the parent of a half century, and told it must suffer if it cannot. What we are to be centuries hence we should be now. The acorn should become the tall and strong oak at once. Only Indian jugglery can effect this, and only similar jugglery can deceive people into the doctrine of immediate Free Trade and non-protection to any department of American industry. These advocates for immediate and unconditional Free Trade, who are assuming England as the standard of right, do not tell how she did protect herself and how she now does it, or how New England never could have succeeded in her manufactures for which she so earnestly contended, that no purely agricultural nation has ever become rich or powerful, or that nations have risen or fallen with their manufactories, or that the interests of the laborer are as closely connected with the success of manufactories as are those of the capitalist. They have a theory which they are sure is correct, but which has never been tried in precisely our circumstances, and they neglect to inquire if it is fit and expedient for *us* now. The practical man says the time has not come—that with Free trade now the wages of the operative must be reduced so low that he could not support himself, or that our manufactories must be closed, affording no employment to the operative and bringing incalculable evils on our land.

Theoretically, all men should do right, but they do not; theoretically, all men should be allowed to buy and sell what they please, provided they do not interfere with the rights of others, but practically we restrict men in the sales of gun powder, poisons and ardent spirits and certain kinds of publications, and we arrest and punish those who disobey the laws. When all men shall be good the laws may be different. When all nations shall be disposed to do right and circumstances shall be equal, then the laws may be the same.

THAT THIRD PARTY.

The movement to establish a third party, whose object is to accomplish a "reform" in the Republican party, is enveloped in so much mystery that it hardly deserves any more notice. Whoever framed it or designed the plan has been discreet enough—or perhaps cowardly enough would be better words—to screen himself and conjurors from public gaze, for no names have yet been given in connection with the movement. No true Republican can attach his name to such a paper with impunity, for he will thereby shut himself out of the communion, and to no purpose and for no plausible reason whatever, be left to muse over treachery unrequited. The *Dispatch*, an independent journal that cannot be called organ of either the Republicans or Democrats, has doubtless unearthed the birth place of the thus far fatherless whelp, in the following strong article, which we publish entire, believing that the insight into the movement which it affords, should be enjoyed by all the voters in the county:

As we suspected would be the case, the *Commercial* failed yesterday to give the names of the signers to its call for a convention for the formation of a third party. The understood reason for this is, that it has few or no names, and fears to publish what it has, lest the weakness of its movement should become apparent. This fact being settled, it only remains for us to expose the corruption and villainy involved in this movement, as it properly deserves. The movement is based on the pretense that it is necessary to secure purity in the Republican party. It proposes to secure this by forestalling, not only the regular convention of the party, *but even the primary meetings*, at which the delegates to the convention are elected! Thus under pretense of securing purity, it really takes, so far as it has power, the entire nomination from the regular convention and delegates from the people, that this is utterly corrupt and dishonest a few considerations will show. No fact is more clearly determined in party politics than that when the *people*, become tired of particular *rings* or office holders, or of the manner in which the affairs of the party are conducted, they perfectly understand how to remedy the evil. They simply go to the primary meetings, elect delegates whom they know, and the work is done. Usually even this is not required. No man can maintain his prestige as a party leader who does not either give that party success or conduct its affairs so honestly as to command confidence. The only hold politicians have on a party is that which is either voluntary or supinely conseded. Granting, then, that the *Coumercial* is right in its views as to corruption in the management of the party, there are ready and ample remedies within the party organization. And the *Commercial* well knows that one half the effort it will put forth to develop a third party would do much toward rendering the party organization perfectly satisfactory to every honest man in the party, if it is not now. The third party movement is not, therefore, an honest attempt at reform. It is an attempt to dominate the party by means of a threat of a split. It is an attempt to foist upon the party a "ring," which shall dictate its nominations and policy. Such attempts are always dishonest and corrupt. They are always advocated as "reforms," but always turn out most villainous corruptions.

But the *Commercial's* editorial supporting the movement contains internal evidence of glaring dishonesty. The heading to its article, "Throw the Tea Overboard," if it means anything, means an entire cutting loose from the Republican party. All through, it professes to have hearsay knowledge of the nature of the proposed movement, when it knows it originated in the *Commercial* office, and that it has no respectable Republican support. It claims also that it cannot be used for the disintegration of the Republican party, when it knows it is doing its utmost to bring about just this result. It claims that the desire is for the people to nominate a strong and honest ticket, when it adopts precisely the same methods in nominating its crowd. It practically claims that the movement is spontaneous, when it knows that it originated in the *Commercial* office, and has no Republican strength. It professes to desire to remedy evil and does not wait to see if the evil exists. It is simply a sham and a lie and is an attempt to dictate the party nominations. After so much hypocrisy and double dealing as its editorial presents, we must be excused from believing it when it asserts what the regular convention will do. But hypocrisy and falsehood aside, the attempt to forestall the regular action of the party is an especial outrage. Of course, it is better, if we have traitors, that they show their hands early. It enables us to gauge their resources, and estimate their force. We know, directly, just what the party has to contend against. But all this does not take away from the contemptible meanness of an attempt to forestall the action of the party, and to take other action in its name, before it is known that its regular action will be unsatisfactory. It is equivalent to affirming that the people, as well as the party, are not to be trusted. Aside from corrupt motives involved, the movement simply flaunts insult in the face of the people. And especially so, when it is *known* to be that the people intend to be present at the primaries and to elect delegates to represent them in convention. Dare the *Commercial* proclaim the people dishonest?

The simple truth is, the *Commercial* having failed in blackmailing Senator Cameron, or in producing any result by violent personal assaults on members of the party in the county and State, has abandoned this guerrilla mode of warfare, and has desperately turned political highwayman, demanding of the Republican party its control or its life. "Rule or ruin" is its motto. Its silly attempt to plunge its ostrich head in editorial sand will hardly hide its real *animus*. Its caution is that of the tremulous thief. In attempting to guard every point, it exposes all. But let it remember that few succeed by treachery. It certainly will not.

A PARTY of Irishmen, near Berea, Ohio, assaulted a Bohemian, and pounded him with stones, cutting him severely, and destroying his sight. The conductor and brakeman of a passing train interfered, but were driven off by overwhelming numbers of Irishmen and stones.

The Bantling--Who Are Its Parents.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: The writer hereof, as you well know, is not a politician, as that term is usually applied now-a-days, is not an office seeker, never was one, and never expects to be one, and says thus much by way of introduction to what follows. He further adds that he is an ardent, uncompromising and honest friend of the Republican party, *pure and simple*, and is fully as ardent, politically speaking, in his hatred of anything and everything that has the appearance of *latter-day Democracy* attached to it.

Why am I a *Republican* and not a *Democrat?* or what is worse, one of those *nasty, nameless things* that hang upon the skirts of every party, waiting to lick the hands that may toss it a crumb, and stands ready to hurrah for a sixpence, upon all occasions? Why should we be open, avowed, honest party men, ready and willing to support our fellows, and through them the country and its institutions? Is the Republican party unworthy of our support, is it without a history of its own, has it no record to which it can refer, has it accomplished nothing for the country, is it a thing of mushroom growth to be trampled upon, are its supporters generally classed among the friends of the Government or its enemies, in a word, are we prepared to sanction anything that may disorganize and finally destroy this *noble old party* that has stuck so grandly by the country, the flag and its supporters, through good and through evil report, the party that carried the war through to a triumphant conclusion that put down slavery; that routed treason from the very doors of the Capitol, and rescued the government from the hands of traitors, hands that were already at the throat of Liberty and Law. Hold! stop! think friends, think of what you are doing, before you thoughtlessly give countenance to a movement which promises the entire disruption of the *old party of the Union*, and upon its ashes permits the jagged, and defeated remnants of copperheadism, allied with "*sore heads*" of our own threatened party, to rear their unholy and polluted idols! Is this picture a true one? Is the unity of the Republican party threatened? Are the restless spirits who are moving Heaven and earth to accomplish our ruin, composed of the working rank and file of our party; or, are they not, to a man, *defeated* and *deluded* aspirants for office, now bent upon destroying that which they found they could not rule?

Do you find any person engaged in circulating these petitions for the disruption of the Republican party, who was known as a *working party man*, when such men were needed to defeat the designs of the country's enemies during the rebellion? Do these new frauds promise that this new party is to run itself, without *leaders*? Is it possible to conduct any political party without *leaders*? Are they not necessary to the success, or indeed, to the life itself of any party? Do they promise, then, that the leaders (the *rings* if you please) of the new movement, are to be incorruptible patriots, model reformers, proof against any, and every selfish emotion, higher better and nobler men than those who had stood by the party and its nominees, and its principles in times past, times when it tried men's souls, when "Hell it self did gape and bid them hold their peace?"

If such be the expectation of any person, I can tell him beforehand, that he is doomed to disappointment. Already the *avant-couriers* prove the character of the material that is to follow and give unto us a new Moses to lead us in the exodus from "*corruptions, rings*," and all unholy alliances, to the land of promise, "the land of the hereafter," the Kingdom of Righteousness, where *rings* are not.

And upon whom has this blessed lot fallen; who are the men to be thus honored over all of their countrymen, who are they who go before, preaching the new gospel of *economy, reform* and hatred to all rings, ring-masters, and *fishing parties?* Excuse me, Messrs Editors and patient reader, for destroying this happy illusion; look for no great name, expect no brilliant meteoric one, for the poet hath said "Great acts from little toe-corns grow," and aught not something grand grow out from even *such a head*.

The new movement then, has for its leaders the purblind Secretary of the last "economy and reform" league last, himself a disappointed office seeker, a bull-headed bit of obstinacy, without brains enough to keep him from butting against everybody with whom he comes in contact who is eternally yelping out "Ring!" "Ring!" "Ring!!" and, almost forgot it, on account of its close proximity to the *tail*, the *Pittsburgh Commercial*, "disorganized in chief". These be your friends, oh, Reformer! God save the country.

A LOOKER ON.
ALLEGHENY, June 17, 1870.

The Oil Regions--Public Buildings in Franklin.

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., June 17, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Since I arrived here, about ten days ago, I hear of nothing but oil, oil, oil, at meal times, in the parlor and in the street, and from all the information I can get, the business is now conducted on a better basis than formerly. There are not so many of those land sharks walking around. I have no doubt the experience of '64 and '65 have somewhat enlightened our people, and many to the cost of their bottom dollar. I will now give you some information, told me by a gentleman who has drilled many wells at Parker's. Says he, the Parker oil field is now the greatest in the country. There are three miles and a half of derricks, and each will cost about five thousand dollars, finding everything, and then the cost of running after commencing to pump will be one-fourth royalty. There is not more than one well in twenty that is paying for the outlay. A man should calculate to get his money out in twelve months with oil at $4.75 per barrel, running expenses six dollars at least per day, one-fourth royalty. Any one acquainted with figures will see that a well short of six barrels per day will not pay, and he says there are more wells pumping six barrels and under than over that amount. He further stated that he could not understand why there is not more prospecting for lubricating oil, as it commands more than double the price of light oil and one has not to drill one half the depth to get oil. I noticed new developments being made up the river from the junction of French Creek and river proving to be a splendid investment. One well I saw has commenced pumping ten barrels of splendid lubricating oil. They told at the well that the gravity was thirty-one degrees and selling at the tank at twenty three to twenty-five cents per gallon. The average depth of the wells in this neighborhood is from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred feet, the cost being less than half that at Parker's, with a greater certainty of a good paying well, and I counted seven wells pumping. Most of them have been yielding since 1864 and two since 1859, now pumping some eleven barrels per day. Several pet leases have been given out. Mr. Smith tells me he has leased a parcel of land to a gentleman in Pittsburgh, with a well on it, which was a splendid well in 1865, and promises to be as good an investment as any on this farm. I am told that a large well was struck on the Reno property two weeks since, some say yielding one hundred and eighty barrels per day. That property is two miles below Oil City.

I took a walk to the new Court House yesterday, Court being now in session. I have seen many public buildings, but this one at Franklin is the handsomest I ever saw. It would have paid those in authority in Pittsburgh to have taken it as a pattern in place of the new Criminal Court Room. The room is about sixty feet wide, or more, and about ninety to one hundred feet deep; the benches are just the same as those in a church, the back pews being raised nearly three feet and declining to the level of the floor. At the railing, dividing the auditorium from the counsel and judges' bench, the floors are matted up the aisles and each pew provided with two spittoons. The jury chairs are high backs, covered with green morocco leather, and walnut furniture. The judges' bench is well arranged. In fact, it is a model building throughout, and the citizens of Venango county have cause to be proud of such a building. The National Hotel is now considered the best hotel since the Exchange was burned down. A very good table is kept and the charge is very moderate—two dollars per day. I am told that a new hotel is to be built on a first class scale; it is intended for the accommodation of guests who wish to bring their wives along to spend a short season in this healthy region, to divide a portion of the hotel into suits of rooms, bed-rooms and sitting room. I think it a good idea, and no doubt will pay. The new gas works are building which will do much to enliven the town. I may send a few lines more in a day or two, as I shall be traveling. Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Sudden Appearance of Lakes and Ponds in the Town of Wilton---Cellars and Wells Flooded.

[From the Saratogian.]

We rode out on Saturday to observe a peculiar phenomenon, which for several weeks has kept our farmers in the town of Wilton in a state of feverish speculation and wonderment. The section in which this really remarkable state of affairs exists, is about two miles out of Saratoga, in a northerly direction. Topographically, the district is a slightly elevated table land. The surface is broken and undulating. It is a good farming district, the section in which the ponds have appeared being dotted with neat farm houses, and occupied by some of our most prosperous farmers.

On this strip of land, covering an area of a mile broad by two miles in length, have appeared this Spring ten or a dozen good-sized ponds, varying in size from an acre to six or seven acres in extent. A peculiarity of these ponds is, that they have appeared in spots that have hitherto hardly known a puddle, in some instances in fields where the farmer has been wont to reap his richest harvests. They mostly came in April, and all through that month the farmers waited patiently for the subsiding of the waters, supposing that the unusual accumulation of the aqueous element was the result of the sudden melting of the snow. But May came, and still the miniature lakes retired not to the bosom of the earth. The farmers looked out each day in wondering surprise, rubbing their eyes, and expressing to their households in unstinted terms their amazement at the unheard of thing. All through the May drouth the ponds held their own, and only within a short time have they begun to subside. In some places they have crossed the highway, and the ground still bears the marks of the water. We saw, in the course of a mile's ride, a half dozen of these ponds. They have appeared mainly on the farms of John Graves, L. A. Grippen, Jarvis Butler, Daniel and Hiram Creal, Miles and John Ingersoll, and Norman Robles. The largest of these we saw was one covering a portion of the farms of Daniel Creal and Miles and John Ingersoll. We estimated the present extent of the pond at about five acres. It takes in part of the road, covering it about a foot deep at the present time. We are informed, and the signs indicated it, that the water had been about two feet higher than it is now. Water was never known to stand on this ground before longer than a few days at a time. The locality is naturally dry, the soil is leachy, and no visible inlet or outlet appears either to this or to any of the other lakelets, except an artificial one opened by Mr. Crippen to drain off the intruding waters from one of his very best lots, which this year lies comparatively useless. From this latter pond a good sized stream flows constantly through ground that never before required drainage. In addition to the appearance of these ponds, the wells and cellars of the residents all through this particular section have been and are at present flooded from one to three feet deep. The wells have from five to seven feet more of water in them than was ever known before. We found one farmer, Mr. James Butler, who had been busy all day bailing out his cellar to get at his potatoes. The water had been three feet deep in it all the spring. It was never wet before, and one would suppose from the high position that it could not be flooded. There has been much wondering over this singular phenomenon in Wilton, but nobody has found a satisfactory solution of the mystery. It is a curious fact, however, and may be in some way connected with the phenomenon, that a couple of miles east of this section, but on lower ground, the water is lower than it has been known for years, and on the opposite side of the Adirondack ridge in Corinth, the water is full two feet lower than it was one year ago. But why water should thus suddenly appear in this strange way, on this sandy table land, is thus far unexplained, and must be left for the savans to philosophize upon.

Sir Roundell Palmer.

Sir Roundell Palmer might have been Lord Chancellor on the accession of the present Government, but he could not subscribe to the policy of the Cabinet on the Irish Church question. He is a man of marvellous application, and makes an immense income, a large part of which comes from his Chamber practice, $500 being the price of "an opinion" from him. The life of a great lawyer in Parliament is about the most laborious in the world. He has to be early in Chambers, and yet has to stay late in the House of Commons, while a member can lie abed in the morning if detained in the House at night. Lord Palmerston, who used to sit out the proceedings, never rose till about eleven in the morning. More than one great English lawyer has sunk under hard work. Sir William Follet, the most brilliant English barrister of the century, was in his grave before he was fifty, and Lord Cairns, an Irishman, who, without any advantages of birth and position, was Chancellor before he was fifty, and subsequently leader of the House of Lords, is now in a very delicate condition.

Sir Roundell Palmer never seems to fail. On Sunday he regularly takes his school class of boys in humble circumstances, and many of our readers are familiar with his Book of Praise, almost as well known in England as Hymns, Ancient and Modern. He is the son of a country clergyman, and the ablest of a very able family.

A German Swindler.

The Cologne *Zeitung* has the following account of a rather smart swindler:

"An unparalleled swindle, lately perpetrated in a provincial capital has caused much stir. A gentleman stepped into the store of a merchant, followed by a servant. The gentleman, who wore his right arm in a sling, was taken for a military pensioner, and the merchant gladly placed before him such articles as he asked for. When he came to settle the account, however, he found he had not sufficient money, so he asked the merchant to write a note from his dictation to his wife, which he would send to his hotel by his servant. The merchant unsuspiciously wrote as he was desired and on a sheet bearing the name of the firm, these words:

Send me immediately, by the bearer, two hundred thalers. Yours, Robert." He smiling, closed up the note with the expression, Ah, then we are namesakes! The servant took the note, and soon returned with the required sum. The gentleman paid for his wares, gave them to his servant to carry, and then went away. Some hours after the wife of the merchant visited him, and after talking of sundry things suddenly asked him why he sent for the two hundred thalers. The man was rendered speechless with astonishment when he saw what a cheat had been played upon him. The search after the sharper has not yet been successful."

Petroleum Items.

The Gealy and McKane well upon the R. L. Shaw farm, struck one week since, has steadily increased to one hundred barrels per day. The owners, after several years of hard work, and during which they have never realized one dollar on former investments, have at last met with this deserved success. Dame Fortune having "snickered right out" on them at the eleventh hour.

The R. L. Shaw farm at Rousseville is one of the best farms the oil regions ever produced. Its territory is not more than half developed, yet the production increases steadily and is now not less than 425 barrels per day, and a bona fide offer was recently made of $100,000 for a one-eighth interest.—*Titusville Herald.*

MONTANA has a citizen named Miss Given Evans, who, as may readily be inferred from her name, is by birth a Welsh woman. About a month ago she entered the U. S. District Court in Montana, and asked to have a naturalization certificate made out for her. The puzzled functionary settled his spectacles on his nose, examined the applicant with surprise, and then plunged into the United States statutes, in which he found no legal reason why a woman should not be legally naturalized, and so Miss Evans received her papers, with which she boldly went to the land office of the Territory. There she asked a clerk to make out her declaratory statement to pre-empt 160 acres of public land. The gentleman, like the other, was somewhat astonished at her request, but on examining authorities, he found no reason to repel the applicant, and her certificate was duly filed as No 1,000. The lady then went to work on her newly acquired land, and erected a house, and set herself about improving her farm, fencing it, and otherwise showing that, having it, she intended to keep it. She now has a cow, a yoke of oxen, and all the usual farming tools generally used by pioneers. Her land lies in Deer Lodge Valley, and some day the Northern Pacific Railroad will run close to it, making it quite a little fortune.

BISHOP SIMPSON, while in Europe, will visit Denmark, Sweden and Norway, as well as Germany and Switzerland, to attend various Methodist conferences.

TO PREVENT SICKNESS

During the hot months of summer, every family should provide themselves with some good disinfective like Chloride of Lime. You will find a fresh supply just received this day at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.

SOLD AT

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to the chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried farther, for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded. The eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ*, whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a success ful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopeia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

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367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
(FREE OF U. S. TAX.)
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BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & MINNESOTA R. R. CO.
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE.
At 90 and Interest.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.
These bonds have 30 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund.
The greater part of the road is already completed and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.
We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.
U. S. Five-twenties, at present prices, only return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in Gold, and we regard the security equally good.
We reserve the right, without notice, to advance the price.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
32 Wall Street, New York.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 65 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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Copying Presses.
WHEEL PRESSES,
BAR PRESSES,
LETTER SIZE PRESSES,
CAP SIZE PRESSES,
CARMINE AND GILT PRESSES,
WALNUT PRESS STAND,
MANN'S COPYING BOOKS,
FRENCH COPYING BOOKS,
NOTE SIZE COPYING BOOKS,
LETTER SIZE COPYING BOOKS,
CAP SIZE COPYING BOOKS,
ARNOLD'S COPYING FLUID,
SMITH'S COPYING FLUID,
FRENCH COPYING FLUID,
VIOLET COPYING FLUID,
RUBBER COPYING SHEETS,
CAMEL'S HAIR COPYING BRUSHES,
WATER BOWLS, CHINA AND IRON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue.
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IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.
It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in an single instance to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
Wherein to its full capacity, it will seed a bushel of Cherries in 20 minutes.
The Machine is Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.
The Hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sized Cherries.
It is the best Cherry Seeder in the Market. No exception.
All orders addressed to
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will be Filled at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
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STATIONERY,
PRINTING,
Blank Books.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.,
75 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
NEW GOODS! LOW PRICES!
FOR SALE.
Mules and Horses.
One pair very fine CARRIAGE HORSES.
Three superior FAMILY HORSES.
Three very good MULES.
Three new EASTERN BUILT BUGGIES.
Four good SECOND HAND BUGGIES.
R. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Jel5:y51 Cor. 7th avenue and Liberty Street.
AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. M. McKNIGHT, 241 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired. jel1:y21

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WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Good Bargains in
NEW GOODS
9 Yards of
Merrimack Chintzes
FOR $1.00.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Calicos.
At 10c., Merrimack Calicos.
At 10c., Lancaster Calicos.
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At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
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At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs—best bargains offered this season.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin—worth 18½c.
At 25c., Full Size Square Linen Shawls.
At 50c., Light Balmoral Skirts.
At $1.00, Gored Summer Skirts—a great bargain.
JAPANESE SILKS,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Robes,
Plain, Pink, Blue, Buff and Green
LAWNS.
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!!
PARASOLS
Regardless of Cost!
Pongee and Silk Parasols for $1,
WORTH 1.75.
Shetland Shawls for $2.30
Poplin Skirts for 1.25
British Iron Frame Hose at 25
Lace Handkerchiefs, at 50
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 12½
Linen Towels, at 25
Mens' Jean Drawers, at 50
Green Kid Gloves, at 1.00
P. K. for Suits, at 2.25
Hoop Skirts, at 50
Call and convince yourself that no other house sells goods as low as we do.
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
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SPECIALTIES
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
HAIR HATS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CACTUS AND STRAW HATS.
Fresh assortment FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASS AND BONNET BRONS. all shades and widths.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND COLORED LINED. A new lot just received.
EMBROIDERIES.
SWISS, NEEDLE WORK AND HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTINGS.
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EMBROIDERED LINEN SETTS.
LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SUITS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A fresh line just in.
KID GLOVES in Light Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.
NEW GOODS
Arriving Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET
JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN.
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
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S. MORROW,
(Late of Fitzsimmons's & Morrow.)
(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER.)
Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK STOVES for Steamboats and Hotels, FORGES, DECK STOVES, COPPER and IRON STEAM PIPES.
Jobbing attended to promptly.
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(Near Market street.)
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STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
apr1:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.
WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at the respectable saloon. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.
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EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
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Ribbons and Flowers.
A Very Large Stock of New
Summer Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Great Bargains in
Ladies' and Children's
LINEN SUITS.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Gents' Summer Underwear.
Ladies, Gents and Children's Hose.
Blue and Green Kid Gloves.
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Ladies' Fancy Scarfs and Silk Bows.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Linen Sets very cheap.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Gents' White and Chintz Shirts,
Wholesale and Retail,
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WM. SEMPLE'S,
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On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
PLANING MILL MEN
And Others,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to enable the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joint of the gaping or the showing of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-Strip."
He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river in said county.
To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First Ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Alex. McClurg

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GOLD, SILVER,
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COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price,
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
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☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-market rates.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 18, 1870.

The Cotton movement of the week was thi: receipts at all ports 12,526, exports 40,- 1 bales. The banking statement was unfa- rable. Loans, $256,000,000; increase, $309,425 ecie, $29,805,971; increase, $572,167; circula- n, $35,072,643; decrease, $605,945; deposits, 19,932,852; decrease $766,438; legal tender, 8,139,211; decrease, $2,038,950.

Money very easy at 3@4 on call, with excep- ns at 2, sterling dull at 9½@9¾; gold dull d opened at 112¾, advanced to 113⅛, and sed at 112¾@112⅝. Carrying rates 2 per nt to flat. Clearances $31,000,000. Exports r the week, $886,448.

Governments firm and dull. Coupons of '81, 5@5½; '62, 113¾@114; '64, 113¾@114; '65, 11⅝; new do, 113¾@114; '67, 113¾@114; '68, 113¾@114; 10-40s, 8½@8¾; currency, 6s, 114@114½.

State bonds strong, with an advance in Ten- nessees. Missouris, 94; old Tennessee, 65; w do, 67½; old Virginias, 68; new do, 67; old th Carolinas, 18¾; new do, 28.

Stocks dull, but firm. It is reported that presentatives of trunk lines to the west are session for a compromise.

Canton, 87¾; Cumberland, 43; Western Union legraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 7¾; Mariposa, 7; artford and Erie, 5¾; Adams Express, 64½; ells, 16¾; American, 96; United States, 45; cific Mail, 44; New York Central, 99¾; Scrip, 4; Erie, 24; do. preferred, 43; Harlem, 145½; do. preferred, 125. Hudson River, 135¾; an Central, 124; Lake Shore, 100½; linois Central, 142; Pittsburgh 110; North- western 84½; do. preferred 90¾; New Jersey ntral 110; St. Paul 68; do. preferred 82½; ibash 59¾; do. preferred 75; Fort Wayne 9; Terre Haute 36; do. preferred 80; Chicago d Alton 118; do. preferred 118; Ohio and Mis- ssippi 41¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and ndiana 80; Burlington and Quincy 136; St. Joseph 9¾; do. preferred 120¾; Cincinnati, Colum- s and Indiana Central 75¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 75; Hecla, 80; Copper ils, 4; Franklin, 3; Quincy, 18.

Imports for the week: Dry goods, $1,165,816; neral merchandise, $5,272,515.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $53,930,089; cur- ncy, $6,751,625; general balance, $68,787,801; ncelled gold certificates sent to Washington, ,111,000.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 18, 1870.

The breadstuffs markets collapsed in both ew York and Chicago on Friday, occas- ned mainly by the withdrawal of Eastern ders, and, as might be expected, prices opped materially and very suddenly. It is ry difficult to even conjecture in regard to e future, but there is one thing certain, the ospects for big prices are not as promising they were a few days ago. There is every ason to believe that there will be a full rerage crop of wheat in this country, the co- ous rains of the last two or three weeks ha- pretty generally silenced the complaints out drouth. It is stated that flour and wheat- uivalent to one and a half million bushels wheat, were purchased in New York on ednesday, on French account, and this alone s was sufficient to excite the markets all er the country, and the sudden withdrawal buyers from that country, as might be ex- cted, had a very depressing influence. The icago *Tribune*, in commenting editorially) this subject, very pertinently remarks; here is, undoubtedly, plenty of grain re- aining in the hands of first holders, but me of them seem disposed to hold longer, the hope of obtaining still larger prices. he wisdom of this course is, at least doubt- l. The yield in the United States will be a ir one, and large stocks are yet on hand, early two million bushels being in store in hicago alone, while the speculative spirit is strong that it has put up the price here to out 10 cents per bushel above the price that n be obtained for it in New York, after lying the cost of transportation. The Eu- pean demand may continue for some time , but can scarcely be so imperative when eir own harvests are gathered. It is pos- sible to wait for a market till the oppor- nity for selling at present prices has passed.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged; Common ds, 6c; Refined, 6½c; Pearls, 9¾c; Pots, 7¾c.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand but the pply is fully equal to it, while prices re- ain unchanged—16@18c for common to prime and 20@21 for choice.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@13¾.

BEANS—There is scarcely any inquiry and e market is dull and prices nominally at 1.75 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, .50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

CORNMEAL—Is dull but the stock is light nd prices unchanged; 90@$1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at 2.75 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio Factory at 14c; ew Ohio Goshen at 14½c, and Hamburg is uoted dull at 13c.

CARBON OIL—Is dull but unchanged— andard brands 23 cts in a jobbing way.

CIDER—No. 1 sweet cider is quoted at $10 r bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples may be quoted at 5@6c for fair to choice, and Peaches at 5@ for quarters and 8@9 for halves. Blackber- es, 12@13; pitted cherries, 20@25.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged at 80@ cts. to the trade.

EGGS—Under the influence of increased ar- vals the market is weak and lower—we now uote at 12@13.

FLOUR—There was less excitement to- ay, though the market was strong, and me dealers are very stiff in their views and ould not willingly sell a round lot even at ull prices. They have been making the best s not yet been touched and that if they sell ow they may have to replace at an increased ost. Good well-branded brands, from the est, either spring or winter, may be quoted 0@, though some parties quoted up to 8@ at thus far but very few sales have been ove 8@. Rye Flour unchanged at $5.

GRAIN—There is a continued good demand r wheat, both millers and dealers being eady buyers, and the market continue excit- l and unsettled. It is difficult to quote correct- y, for good red sells readily at $1.25, and choice, f which there is but little offering, might ring $1.28. Millers cannot afford to pay the rices for wheat raised east of Crestline, Ohio, a consequence of the fact that the flour made rom this wheat can only be shipped at local ates, while flour made from wheat west of hat point is pro-rated—the former can be hipped through to Philadelphia or Baltimore t about 30 cents per barrel, while the latter ould be about 60. This is a singular arrange- ent, but these railroad sometimes do very ingular things. Oats firm but not quotably ghter; Philadelphia dealers are offering 55. ree on cars, but holders of round lots are sking 56 to 58—may be quoted at 50 in first ands, buyers furnishing sacks. There is no mprovement to note in the demand for corn, nd while the market is dull and the feeling is tronger, and besides the stock in this market s by no means large. We quote nominally at 0 to 88, for either car or shelled. Rye is still uoted at 90 to 95. We can report a small sale n wharf at 92. Nothing doing in barley.

GROCERIES—There is a continued good de- and for Sugars, otherwise, the market is ather quiet. Cuba muscovados, 10¾@11; P. R. 11¾; New Orleans, 10¾@12; Molasses Sugars, 9@10¾; Crushed, 14¾; "A" Coffee, 13¾; "B," 3; Extra C, 12¾; "C," 12¾. Coffee is firm but unchanged, at 18@22c, for ordinary to choice Rio. New Orleans Molasses 80@85. ice, 8¾ for Rangoon, and 9 for Carolina.

HAY—Wagon hay sold in the Allegheny arket to-day at 20@21—mainly at $19@15.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp t $16?.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 30@34 cts.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.25@ .38, and No. 2 at 80@85.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.35 per bbl, nd eastern at $1.75.

POTATOES—Sales of Lake Shore Peach lows at 65 to 70 cts per bushel, and new crop 1.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Steady with a regular job- ing demand, and prices are maintain- d. Shoulders, 14 for plain, and 16 to 16½ for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides, 16½; hort Ribbed, 17; Clear, 18; Plain Hams 18; anvassed Sugar Cured do 21@22. Lard 16¾, 17 in tes, and 18 in kegs. Mess Pork $21. ried Beef 23@25.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 5½c per lb; No. 3, c; No. 1, 6¾. Oat Meal—A & B per bbl, of 0 lbs, $10; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $5.50.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted at $1.25 or well established western brands.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in active demand, and ruckers are taking all that offers at $2.25. othing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 18, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market has been very sensitive this week, and at times somewhat excited, but the olume of business was not large, nor was here much change in prices. During the first art of the week the feeling was decidedly weak, and operators generally predicted a still further decline, but since then the market developed a little more strength, and to- day the feeling seemed to prevail that the bot- tom had been touched, and that the indicat- ions now point to an advance, instead of a decline. It is singular, too, in the face of the the largely increased production, but more singular still is the fact that while the daily yield in May as compared with April is some- thing like twelve hundred larger, the increase in stock was only about 70,000 bbls. The ex- ports to Europe are largely in excess of the same time last year, both from New York and Philadelphia, and the stock in both these ports is comparatively light. In Philadelphia the stock, according to a late circular, was only about 800 bbls on June 11th, while the vessels under charter had aggregate capacity of 110,100 bbls with only 21,000 on board, leaving a deficiency of nearly 80,000 bbls; notwithstanding the ex- ports have been unusually large, the stocks in the leading European markets are said to be comparatively light. In view of these facts it is inferred that the demand has increased in the same proportion with the production, and this has led some operators to conclude that prices are not to go lower, but that, on the contrary, the prospects generally are favor- able for an advance.

Dr. H. W. C. Tweddle, of the Eclipse Oil Works, reports a shipment of 140 boxes of re- fined block paraffine, the first shipment of the kind ever made from Pittsburgh. The Doctor is one of our oldest refiners in the Pittsburgh refiners and probably understands the refin- ing business, proper, better than any other man in the city.

Receipts Crude this week, 33,673 bbls; last week, 24,188; January 1st to date, 454,989; same time last year, 196,938. Exports of refined this week, 19,094; last week, 16,004; from January 1st to date, 278,488; same time last year, 188,855. Sales this week, 34,000 bbls crude; 14,000 bbls refined; last week, 31,550 bbls crude; 4,000 re- fined.

CRUDE.

Market firmer and an effort is being made to establish an advance. Sale 1,200 bbls spot at 11¾; 1,000 seller June, (settlement of contract) at 11¾. Holders generally, were asking 11¾ @12c for spot or seller June, but as yet there are no buyers above 11¾. Seller all year is quoted at 11¾, and buyer all year is nominal at 13¾@13¾.

REFINED.

Not a single operation in this market, and the feeling was firmer, though there was not much change in prices. June quoted at 26¾@ 27¾, and seller July, 27¾@28. Sales in the east at both of these quotations—2,000 bbls half July, sold in New York, for Philadelphia delivery, at 27. No movement in "lines."

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant Oil Works 1,578, on account Lock- hart, Fleming & Co; Warrick & Co 385, on account O C & A R R Co; A H Mills 156, on account W Bartle; Peerless Oil Works 487, on account H S Duncan; Wright & Co 240, on account Jas Hackett; Fisher Bro 963, on account L W Young; Tack Bro 382, on account T Hackett; Brilliant Oil Works 240, on account D C Herbert Waring, King & Co 406, on account T Hack- ett; Tarentum Oil Works 160, on ac- count T Hutchison; Tarentum Oil and Ref. Co 240, on account T Hackett; Excelsior oil Co 160, on account T Chess; H W C Tweddle 80, on account T Chess; F L Bates 90, on ac- count S A Hull.

Total ..... 4,808 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

H. W. C. Tweddle 155 cases paraffine to J. Kendrick, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 47 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 47 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co. 58 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

Brass & Waring, 300 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 150 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee, 300 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Mitchell Bro., 422 bbls refined to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bro., 54 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Keyser, Bro & Co., 51 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 2,655 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DU QUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 257 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, B. & Co. 234 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Palmer & Layton 5 bbls refined Atlemeyer, Cook and Co., Hhila.

Total ..... 536 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton dull and lower; 300 bales sold at 21¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 20,030 bbls; flour dull and declin- ly so firm; 8,200 bbls sold at $5.50@5.75 for extra State western, $6@6.25 extra do, $6.30@ 6.65 good to choice do, $6.10@7 white wheat western extra, $6@7.10 extra Ohio, $6.25@9.75 common to choice extra St. Louis. Rye flour is unchanged; sales 300 bbls at $4.75@5.75. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky unchan- ged; sales 140 bbls at $1.05@1.05½ free. Wheat: receipts 12,000 bush; shade more active and de- clining, French buyers not being in the mar- ket; sales 73,000 bush, at $1.26@1.30 for No. 3 spring; $1.37@1.40 No. 2 spring, $1.40@1.42 winter red western. Rye quiet; sales of 1,000 bush western at 91c. Barley dull; sales 1,000 bush; corn declined; sales 58,000 bus at 95c@1.02 for new mixed western, $1.07 for old, and $1.04 @1.08 for western. Oats dull; receipts 45,- 805 bush; oats a shade lower; sales 128,000 bush at 62¾@64 for western; 70@75c Ohio and State. Hops steady at 25@35c for shipping and 40@50 for retail lots. Hops in fair demand at 20@25c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Beef dull; no sale in full request. Cut Meats quiet; Pickled Hams and Rio Grande. Wool; sales 90,000 lbs at 16@ 40c for common fleece, 45c for extra fleece and 90@43c for pulled. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm, sales 1,300 bbls Cuba at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses steady. Rice steady. Tallow firm; quiet at 9½c for crude and 9¾c for refined. Turpentine 38½c. Sheathing copper steady at 30c. Ingot active and higher at 19½@20c for Baltimore and Lake. Pig iron quiet and unchanged, at $36@ 37 for Scotch and $38@39 for American. Bar iron dull at $3.75. Steel steady at 12@13c; gold for Russia. Nails steady at 4¼c for cut, 6c for clinch and 7½@8c for horse shoe. Pork more active, with sales 1,050 bbls at $20.70@20.75 for mess, $22@23.25 for prime and $20@26.25 for prime mess; also, 750 bbls mess for July and August at $20.75@20.87½. Beef steady, with sales of 300 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess and $18@18.50 for extra mess. Tierce beef quiet at $20@22 for prime and $26@31 for India mess. Middles quiet. Cut meats firm, with sales of 100 pkgs at 12@12¼c for shoulders and 15@15¾c for hams. Lard dull and heavy, with sales of 280 tierces at 16¾c for June and 16½c for kettle. Butter steady at 13@21c for western. Cheese quiet at 7@14c.

Later—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat dull and heavy; $1.34@1.35 for No 2 Milwaukee. Rye quiet; 96c for western. Oats heavy; 62@66c Canada West; 63@64c Jersey; 65c Ohio. Corn dull; 94@$1.10 for new mixed western. Pork nominally unchanged. Beef dull and unchanged. Lard nominal. Cut meats steady and in demand. Lard quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull at 22c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18. Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat less ac- tive; No. 2 closed nominal and 1@2c lower at $1.15 cash; seller July, $1.20@1.21 afternoon fairly active at $1.20¼@1.21 seller July. Corn steady, fairly active and ½@¾c lower, closing at 86c for No. 2; this afternoon dull at 82¾@83c seller June. Oats steady and firm; No 2 closed at 49¾c. Rye quiet at 86@86½c for No 2. Bar- ley dull, unchanged. High wines inactive and firm at $1.01@1.02. Provisions quiet and nominally unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours—420 bbls flour; 7,555 bush wheat; 109,350 bush corn; 27,128 bush oats; 71,259 bush rye; 2500 bush barley; 5018 hogs. Shipments— 3490 bbls flour; 25,661 bush wheat; 115,277 bush Corn higher; yellow $1.02; white $1.00@1.02. Oats firm at 66c. Hay quiet at $20@21. Bran dull at $13@13½c. Pork dull at $21. Lard nom- inal at $17@17½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½@ 13¾c; sides 16½@16¾.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Live stock: market un- changed but dull at $7@9. Sheep at $4@6. Hogs quiet at $9@9.75.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 18. The weather is very hot and there is very little business, and the prices are without material change. Pequa No. 1 30 checks of job at 11½@11¾c. Park mills at 22¾@23½c for No. 20 and 80. Hamilton lyron delains 23@23½c for old and new styles, Boston brown and blue denims, 12½; Harmony do 12c. Columbian do 9¾c. Blue Hill do 12c. Arlington blue do 11c. Hamilton stout cotton flannels 18c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 18.—9 cars ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 6 do do, Union Iron Mills; 3 do b ore, J Painter & Son; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 14 do b ore, Coleman, R & Co; 2 do b ore, Chess, S & Co; 10 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 2 do blooms, John Moorhead; 5,000 ft shingles, Heath & Spear; 8,000 do do, W W Bigdon & Co; 5,000 do do, Mc- Cowan & Pr; 5,000 do do, W F Richardson; 5,000 do do, R A Clark & Co; 8,000 do do, Union Planing Mills; 26 bxs 7 crackers, E & C Ma- ginnis; 6 bxs starch, Seginwyer & V; 100 bxs soap, J H Lippincott; 1 bx sample hose shoes, J England; 100 bxs starch, Dilworth; H & Co; 15 pkgs, 120 bxs 7 crackers, Shepard & D; 25 bxs starch, L J Blackstone; 20 bxs starch, Kramer & H; 9 bxs yeast, Reymer & Bro; 21 do do, J W McClurer; 40 bdls handles, Whit- more, W D & Co; 6 bl bbls fish, J O Mellon; 12 Carboys acid, J Irwin & Co; 1 car ice, W Scott & Son; 20 bbls oil, Pennock & B; 15 sks oats, E Heagler; 7 sks oats, Robb & H; 1 car pota- toes, J & W Fairley; 2 bdls g pipe, W D Coffey; 15 bxs g ware, Gallinger & Co; 17 bdls chairs, Kelly & Wilson; 20 do, Peter Shoen; 5 bbls beer, J Woodwell & Co; 12 bbls l oil, Johnson & P; 55 oil bbls, C A Worthcastle; 3 doz chairs, H Bergele; 3 do do, Close, S & Co; 11 sks wool, J Johnson.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 18.—3 bags rye, 25 do corn, 1 car oats, McHenry & H; 27 do wheat, 8 do rye, 2 do oats, Meanor & H; 1 do wheat; Kennedy Bro; 1 bbl eggs, 1 pkgs butter, Robb & Herron; 24 bxs soap, R E Sellers & Co; 50 bbls flour, W Lutz Camp; 3 bbls apples, Voight, M & Co; 20 dags wheat, P Duff & Son; 8 do potatoe J Cook; 238 do corn, 15 do oats, 100 bags wheat, Bricker & Co; 100 bbls flour, 12 do feed, Schmaker & I; 50 bgs wheat, J Hood; 70 do corn, 15 do oats, Hood & Pat- ker; 3 do sausage, F Sellers & Co; 2 do dry beef, Daizel & T; 10 bxs wax, Voight & McG; 25 bxs starch, J Painter & Son; 1 bbl flour, W Bomgarder; 1 do staves, W Hastings; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 15 bxs tobacco, F Garland.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 18.—32 bbls s iron, Malone & L; 1 pkge cast iron, Mackintosh H & Co; 30 sks corn, Jas Connor; 12 bbls flour, D; 64 sks po- tatoes, 1 bbl eggs, Wodsworth & D; 15 sks wool, S Bradley & Son; 50 bbls flour, Dilworth & St; 2 sks hay seed, Harris & Ewing; 314 doz w boards, Freeman & B; 100 bbls flour, Shoen- maker & L; 1 car lumber, Boyd & Wolfe; 11 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, W H Graff; 52 bdls of staves, Phillips & M; 25 empty bbls, Jos S Finch & Co; 1 bbls beans, Sam Dervis; 20 bbls vinegar, P Duff & Son; 20 bxs matches, Knox & Orr; 7 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 4 rolls leather, 6 bdls do, Wm Flanigan; 70 sks potatoes, Mc- Christy; 12 bgs potatoes, 2 bbls. eggs, H Rea 10 do eggs, J J Pettit, 5 do whisky, Adler & Rosenberg; 5 do do do, C Kaufman.

ALLEGHENY STATION June, 18.—5 bbls lub oil, S M Hebron; 1 car metal, Lindsay & Mc; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 2 cars coal, Jones & S; A H English; 4 cars metal, Pgh Iron and Forge Co; 4 do 1 stone, Sup Iron Co; 1 do lime, J K Smith; 3 cars coal, Singer, Bro & Co; 25 bbls vinegar, P Duff & Son; 20 bxs starch, J Kohen; 1 car ice, Gilmore, S & Co; 1 do ore, Graff, B & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, June 18.—2 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, W Smith & Co; 4 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car barley, J M Carson & Co; 31 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 car do, Kennedy Bro; 1 do grain, Scott & Keisel, 14 bbls tar, L Oppenheimer; 3 cars lumber, Ewalt Street Bridge Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ST. LOUIS PER CAMELIA, June 18.—100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 120 do clay, T Coffin; 11 sales cotton, Hacker & Co; 1 package, Wm Bell; J Crawford & Co; 64 ale bbls, Spencer & M; 16 box s iron, Lewis, R A; 39 bgs horse shoes, Lewis, G & A; 20 bgs nails, Rogers, N & Co; 14 do do, Hussey, W & Co; 5 do bacon, Reese Owens; 2 do midse, R C Gray; 20 bbls b dust, Wm Bell; 20 do do, Wm Bell; 10 bxs 6 by 8 glass ware, Jones & Nimick; 1 hhds s iron, Brown & Co; 225 bbls flour, Clark & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 17.—102 bbls paper, Chas Buckley; 36 sks oats, Campbell & C; 54 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 6 bxs to Mrs Dr Schmertz; 1 bbl whiskey, N Laidley; 155 sks oats, Kell & Ritchart; 15 do do, 41 do wheat, 90 do corn, McHenry & Hood; 80 do wheat, W H Floyd & Co; 2 skgs eggs, 2 do butter, S Devoll; 21 sks corn, 23 do wheat, A S Carlisle.

GENEVA PER BELLE, June 18.—16 gall oils s ware, J Hamilton & Co; 1,200 do do, P Eiler; 51 sks oats, 3 bbls eggs, S B Floyd & Co; 50 beech blocks, Page, Z & D; 1 bbl eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 21 sks oats, Graham & M.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with five feet six inches in the Monongahela marks. The weather yes- terday was clear and oppressively hot in the sun—thermometer at 1 P. M. 92 in the shade.

The Camelia and Collier, from St. Louis, and Juniata, from Cincinnati, constitute the arrivals since Friday, in addition to the local packets.

The Glendale did not get off on Satur- day as expected, but will positively leave to-day.

The Belle, from Geneva, arrived and de- parted as usual.

The Wild Duck arrived on Friday night from St. Louis. She is engaging a return trip and is announced to depart on Wednesday.

The Mary Davage passed Ironton all right on Friday at 6 P. M.

The Juniata is the packet for Cin cinnati to-day, and passengers and ship pers should bear this in mind She is a large and elegant side wheeler and is provided with everything requisite to safety and comfort.

—A terrible accident occurred on the steamer Minneapolis, while lying at Rock Island, Monday morning. A small tug leaving the landing struck the steamer Minneapolis, and the shock caused a fender to fall, striking a deck hand named Clark on the head, killing him instantly.

—The Democratic cargo taken up by the steamer Charleston, Wheeling to Charleston, Va., was insured in various "life" com- panies for about $100,000 The barkeep- ers were remembered by the delegates in their "resolutions of respect to the memory of the Charmer."

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Friday says: Capt. Tom. Rees left yesterday evening for Pittsburgh, and will carry one day at Cincinnati. He will probably contract for another steamer shortly, one of the largest and finest ever built on the river; 3 do sausage, F Sellers & Co; 2 do dry beef, Daizel & T; 10 bxs wax, Voight & McG; 25 bxs starch, J Painter & Son; 1 bbl flour, W Bomgarder; 1 do staves, W Hastings; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 15 bxs tobacco, F Garland.

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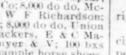
RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.



THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH ..... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ..... Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

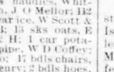
Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

For Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf, at foot of Grant street.

WM. McELROY & CO., Agents.
my19

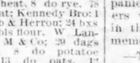
UPPER MISSISSIPPI.



FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS,
GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.
The fine passenger steamer
GLENDALE ..... Capt. M. HARE.
CLERK ..... JAMES MELLON.
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY June 18th.

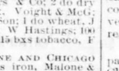
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
jel8 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.



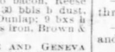
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The Towboat WILD DUCK and Barges SWAN and DOVE.
J. W. ANAWALT ..... Commander.
CHARLES ADAMS ..... Clerk.
Will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, June 22d; also taking freight for New Orleans and all Southern ports.
jel8 G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.



FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A.M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR ..... Commander,
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
my17 Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati
PACKET LINE



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Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati on TUESDAY, at 12 M.
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mh7

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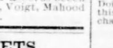

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Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further informa- tion apply to
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The undersigned has established the above busi- ness in the very convenient location No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction war- ranted in goods, attendance and prices. The pub- lic patronage is solicited.
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Will promptly attend to all kinds of Jobbing work. Oil and water tanks made to order. No. 171 North avenue, corner Webster street, Allegheny, Pa.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emission, and finally impotency, permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Ex- perience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hin- drance to business. Medicines prepared in the la- boratory, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms, also boarding and sleeping apart- ments for patients requiring daily personal atte- tion, and vapor and other chemical baths. Thus conce- trating the famed mineral springs. No matter wh have failed, state your case. Read what he says, his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address f two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office N. 9 Wylie street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.
ap2

☞ DYSPEPSIA—NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.—PROFESSOR WALKER, the distinguished Eng lish Botanist, discovered in Australia an excellen Botanic remedy, an effectual cure for Indigestion Bilious and Liver Complaints, and communicated the secret to the Philadelphia Botanic Institute. The Secretary will, on application, forward free to all this important secret.

The Medical Reform Society who makes this an- nouncement will not charge for this simple recipe, the object being to demonstrate the supe- riority of Botanic over every other practice of medicine, but in return request those who are benefitted to forward to the Society a statement of their case, and thus aid with facts the present movement in medical reform. Enclose a directed envelope to the SECRETARY OF THE BO. TANIC INSTITUTE, No. 816 South 13th street, Phil

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

By reference to our column of "Wants," each paluters can learn of good situations and good wages at 89 Third avenue.

Alderman Neubert Saturday issued a warrant for the arrest of Mary Murphy, of "Tin Pot" alley, for assault and battery upon Philip Gaffin.

Three well dressed young men endeavored to amuse themselves by a wrestling match in the Allegheny Park yesterday afternoon. They paid $3 each for their fun.

To be called a thief was not relished by Gary Kendrick, who, Saturday morning, had warrant issued by Alderman O'Donnell for Mary Maguire for applying this epithet to her.

City Council.—A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of this city will be held at two o'clock to-day for the purpose of electing a Wharf Master for the Allegheny wharf.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation (Rev. J. A. Lowman, pastor,) have purchased a lot at the corner of Sarah and Twenty-fourth streets, East Birmingham, upon which they design building a church edifice.

A number of MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER the Great National *Illustrated Rural, Literary and Family Newspaper,*) will be sent free to every reader of the GAZETTE who sends address to D. D. T. Moore, 41 Park Row, New York.

Back Again.—A short time ago, William Seville, was committed to the workhouse, he disappeared from the place Thursday evening, saturday morning he was brought in custody of an officer. He was discovered in a house of ill-repute on Madison avenue, Allegheny, and from there removed to his former abode.

The Annual Address before the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College will be delivered this evening in the College Chapel by the Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard, who takes for his theme, "Woman, her place and power in her destiny." The entertainment will be appreciated by those who admire literary and scholarly ability united to soun l practical logic and eloquent diction.

William Scott made information before Alderman Taylor Saturday, alleging that Patrick Hughes, on the night of April 18th, 1870, stole from him $85. They were on a spree together, and Scott says his last recollection of the night is that he started out with the money, when Hughes had none, and that at the end of the evening he had $40 left and Hughes was flush. Warrant issued.

Got off Easy.—Michael Bryan while engaged in a fight with John Pollock at the entrance to Penn and Water streets, Saturday evening, threw a beer glass at some one which passed and struck the door and broke the glass. A little girl who was passing along the side walk, inflicting a severe wound on her leg. Bryan was arrested and taken to the lock-up, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he was fined five dollars and costs. He would have fared worse had the parents of the child appeared against him.

At it Again.—A report was current in the city last evening that W. J. Robinson, who was recently returned to the work house from which he had managed to escape some months since, had that afternoon shot himself wounded by one of the officers at the institution. It was reported that he rebelled against some order and when the officer attempted to enforce the order Robinson attacked him with a knife and the officer in self-defense drew his revolver and fired. The report was incorrect, but will not vouch for the truth of it as we were unable to trace it to any reliable source.

Boy Run Over—Amputation.

Last evening about half-past six o'clock Martin Flattery, a lad about ten years old, was run over by a carriage on Penn street near Seventeenth. When he was picked up it was found that his right foot had been so badly crushed that the amputation of two toes was necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Ahl at the lad's home in the immediate vicinity, the attendant was wholly unavoidable and the driver of the carriage, who gave himself up, was released.

Distinguished Colored Visitors.

The commencement exercises of Avery College, (colored) Allegheny, will take place July 7th, when a number of distinguished visitors are expected to be present, among whom are Senator Revels, Judge J. J. Wright, of South Carolina, Major Delaney, of this State, Rev. Mr. Thompson and others. In anticipation of their visit, the following committee has been appointed to receive them: Messrs. T. Pulpress. S. A. Neale, Thomas Lyle, Allegheny, G. S. Woodson, C. Brown, F. Harris, Pittsburgh, R. Harris, Andrew Jackson, and Oliver Adams, Birmingham.

How Among Neighbors.

There was a misunderstanding among the residents on Fifth street Saturday afternoon. Nobody knows what it commenced about, but the result was apparent Saturday night in the shape of four informations made before Alderman O'Donnell. Thomas Flinn appeared as prosecutor against Thomas Donald for assault and battery, second for surety of the peace, and third, against Eilen Flinn for assault and battery, while Mrs. Eilen Flinn brought up the litigation with an information against Mrs. Donald for tearing down her chignon. An attempt at restoring peace will be made by the official to-day.

LeVere's Chemical Diorama.

This interetting entertainment will be given this (Monday) evening in the Pennsylvania avenue M. E. Church, this city. The programme of which, as arranged, is one full of interest, consisting as it does, of accurate copies from the works of the great masters, representing Biblical and Historical scenes and paintings of all ages and nations of the world, together with many thrilling scenes connected with the late rebellion in this country. No person should fail to be present, as no more beautiful, pleasing and instructive entertainment could be presented to an intelligent audience.

Admission 25 cents—proceeds for the benefit of Sunday Schools.

Ruffianism.

A disgraceful scene occurred yesterday afternoon at the corner of Penn and Second streets. Religious services were being held there under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, during which a number of half-drunken men and ignorant women did all in their power to break up the assembly, by cursing, swearing and making indecent remarks. Such persons should remember that this is a country in which people are permitted to "worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience," and that this is the grand principle upon which the structure of the Government is based. Those who are too ignorant to learn this fact in any other way should be taught by a prosecution under the laws of this State, which makes it a misdemeanor to disturb a public meeting, religious or otherwise.

Sudden Death.

Mr. John Martin died suddenly at his room, in McTighe's building, corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street, yesterday morning at nine o'clock. The deceased had been ill for several days past and on Saturday had recovered sufficiently to be about. He visited a drug store and purchased some opium and laudanum and procured a glass, stating to the druggist that he had no sleep for several nights and needed the opiate. He took the over dose of the drug, and, although two physicians were called in, who did all they could to save him, he expired about half past 9 o'clock, as stated. Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

The deceased was a young man of many good qualities of head and heart, and his unfortunate death will be deplored by many warm personal friends. He was a printer by occupation, about thirty years of age, and unmarried. His funeral will take place this afternoon at three o'clock.

RESULT OF A RUNAWAY.

Two Boys Thrown from a Wagon—A Severe Accident.

A rather serious accident occurred Saturday afternoon on Liberty street. Mr. John Diehl, while attending to some business in the vicinity, left his horse and wagon standing at the corner of Seventeenth and Liberty streets. His own son and Emil Richte, both small boys, were in the wagon. During Mr. Diehl's absence a train came along the Pennsylvania Railroad track when the horse became frightened and ran away. Turning from Liberty into Seventeenth street the animal traversed that thoroughfare as far as the corner of Spring alley, where in attempting to turn off a collision occurred with a boat. The wagon was demolished and the little boys thrown out. Young Diehl escaped with a few slight bruises, but Richte was dangerously cut in the head in three places and otherwise severely bruised. He was taken to the residence of his parents No. 220 Penn street, and medical assistance procured. The lad's injuries are quite severe, and fears are entertained that they may result fatally, although in the evening he was still living. The accident occurred about five o'clock.

LITERARY CONTEST.

The Irving and Philomathean Societies of the Western University.

The sixth annual contest between the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies took place Friday evening last in University Hall, corner of Diamond and Ross streets. The hall was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience, and in addition to the literary feast Mr. Smith's Mozart orchestra favored the audience with delightful music.

The programme for the evening, which was strictly followed, was as follows:

Declamation—"The Battle," G. W. Woods, Philomathean; "William Tell," W. N. Frew, Irving; Essay—"The Beautiful," W. A. Booth, Irving; "The Anglo-Saxon Language," W. H. Knox, Philomathean; Oration—"The Tongue of Time," J. N. McGonnigle, Philomathean; "Skepticism and Credulity," H. J. McComb, Irving; Debate—"Should Education be Made Compulsory?" Affirm, A. T. Brown, Philomathean; Deny, J. N. Patterson, Irving.

The entertainment was a most excellent one, and the young gentlemen participating in it acquitted themselves with great credit.

The judges gave the following decision:

On declamations one of the judges declined to give expression, and the remaining two decided in favor of Mr. W. N. Frew, of the Irving Society.

On essay, the honor was awarded to Mr. W. H. Knox, of the Philomathean Society.

Oration—Mr. H. J. McComb, of the Irving Society, bore off this honor.

Debate—The judges announced that they were unable to arrive at a decision. Both contestants had acquitted themselves so creditably that it might seem invidious to award the honor to either. This announcement was received with great applause.

THE LAUGHRAN MURDER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Sterrett and Collier—Trial of Nicholas Hoffman for Murder—Fourth Day's Proceedings.

MORNING SESSION.

Court met at nine o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and the case of the Commonwealth vs. Nicholas Hoffman, which has been pending since Wednesday morning, was resumed.

David Brosie was recalled to the stand and the cross-examination continued:

Can't say whether the door opens into the bar-room or into the hall. Nicholas Hoffman was on his hands and knees like, with his head toward the stairs. I saw Steve when I was going to pull Nick out; when I run in to part them Hoffman was on his hands and knees; when I run in Laughran struck at me. I saw Steve in the entry when I took hold of Nick to pull him out; could not say how far I got into the entry. I got in first and heard Nicholas moaning, and went in to get him out. Steve was standing at Nick's head when I took hold of Nick to pull him out. I could not tell exactly how we stood; I was excited; did not see Laughran after I took the "billy" from him. The door leading into the hall was open all evening. Nick Hoffman was bloody about the head and face when I brought him out; did not see any blood on his hands; had blood on my hand where I was cut.

Officer James Cotton sworn—I took Mr. Brosie's place on the night of that difficulty. I took a handy-billy out of his hand which I gave to Captain Reed; I don't think I could recognize the handy-billy.

Cross-examined—Saw Brosie in Hoffman's saloon; got him in there. The door was not locked when I took the handy-billy; took him to the lock-up; I can't say whether it was on Penn or Canal street, that he pulled out a handy-billy and said he got it in a scuffle; I took it from him and gave it to Captain Reed.

James S. Patterson, sworn—I am Mayor's clerk; Capt. William Reed is chief officer of the night police; I got a handy-billy from Capt. Reed one morning this week; I gave it to the District Attorney; the billy was produced and identified as the one which witness had received from Capt. Reed.)

Cross-examined—I never showed a handy billy exactly like it to anybody; I am satisfied that a stranger had brought it to the office; I do not remember of having that handy-billy in my possession since getting it from Capt. Reed one morning this week.

Mrs. Henry Hoffman, sworn—I am the wife of Stephen Hoffman; on Wednesday, the 5th of October last we moved to this house on Penn street; we went to bed about half past nine o'clock; the house was closed; locked the bar room door and went to bed. I fell asleep; don't know how long I had been sleeping when I heard a rap, which was repeated several times; I did not hear who was there; the rap was repeated and he called "Steve," he called another time; Stephen got awake then; he called again and Stephen got up, went to the window, raised it and looked out, asked who was there; the answer came "open the door for me, Steve;" I got up and dressed myself, told him I was not coming down; he went down; don't know how long he was down, but I fell into a slumber; he came up and wakened me and told me to get up that Nicholas wanted to see me; I got up and came down; Nicholas said he was awful hard to wake; I said I was not conversing together; Brosie, Nicholas and Steven were in the room when I went down; we sat and talked the men in the room; I think they were talking a good while; there was a rap at the door; Stephen said don't talk so loud, there was some one at the door; Nicholas said it was some one going to work, and let them in to give them a drink; Stephen opened the door and Hanlon, Laughran and Lemon came in; Hanlon came in first; Nicholas shook hands with Hanlon and said he was an old friend; Hanlon asked Nicholas Hoffman whether he opened that house to-day; Nicholas said no it was his brother Stephen and we him an introduction; Nicholas ordered some drink and wanted to pay for it, and Lemon would not let him, but said he would pay for it; then Nicholas said, we will have another. They had not the second drink drank, when Hanlon said, "I'll keep him back; I told him they would kill him and he said they were killing his brother; he ran out and I was carried by the entry to keep him back; I told him they would kill him and he said they were killing his brother; he ran out of the counter toward Penn street and said something about those coggins; Nicholas told him he was not talking to him; they were arguing some few minutes, Laughran and Nick; he then took Nick he would go out and have it again, to Zug's; Nicholas wanted to know the reason; he would give him no reason; Nicholas told him he had a mind to go to work there again some day; Laughran told him he could not work there any more; Nicholas asked if he would go and ask the boss what he was; who would put him out? He told him the men who worked there would put him out; Nicholas asked Hanlon and said that was right, and told him he could get a job there to-morrow if he wanted one; Laughran said he was a d—d liar, he could'nt; Nicholas told him that was a hard word to take off of any man; Laughran struck Nick somewhere about the upper part of the body; I thought in the face; they both fell; Nicholas was lying under and Laughran on top; I was behind the bar, right in front of them, at the time; Lemon, Hanlon, Nicholas, Steve Brosie, and two strange men and myself, were in the room at that time; the strangers came in when the second drink was going to be drank; Hanlon went to the door and called them in; when the argument commenced my husband left the men and came around behind the bar to me, my husband ran from behind the bar to separate the men when the fight begun; they got them separated; they had not been apart for a minute when I was struck my husband with a "handy-billy" on the side of the head; Laughran struck my husband by the throat and they both fell; I then ran from behind the bar and seen Laughran kneeling on my husband's breast with his left hand on his throat. I got hold of Laughran's left hand and pulled it off. He was going to strike at me but turned round and looked and did not strike and let go then. They then got them separated and he jumped onto Nick again. When he was pounding Nick my husband wanted to part them and was pulling at Laughran's back to get him off; I was running down the front way. Heard Nicholas say he would kill him with that thing he had in his hand. I saw the handy-billy with a ball on the end of it that Laughran had in his hand. By this time they had all left; some of the front men I could see at the back door; but Laughran, Stephen, Nicholas and Brosie and Brosie had hold of Laughran trying to get him to the door. Laughran was still trying to get back towards Nicholas and Stephen who had run back. I think Hanlon ran out the back way but the rest ran out the front way. Brosie was trying to put Laughran out and Laughran was trying to get the over hand of him to get back and I helped to pull and endeavor to get him out and pushed the door—I thought it was him—before we could get the door closed; I told Brosie for God sake not to let him in again and we pushed at the door as hard as we could; Brosie locked the door; Nicholas had set down and wanted Stephen to go for a doctor; he was bleeding about the head and had his head leaning on his hand; I told Nick first that I would not let Steve go out that they might kill him outside;—Steve told me to come and look at the awful cut that Nicholas had got in the head; Steve told Nick to get up and walk in the room that he was not good for him to set so quiet; Steve got Nicholas by the arm and they had walked two or three times and sat down at the bar; I was standing at the end of the counter next to the entry crying and Tilly here coming toward me, when I recognized two men coming in the back way; one was Laughran; the other I did not know; he was in their midst; Laughran struck me and had his hand uplifted and had the same weapon in his hand that I had seen before; I hollowed, my God, Nick, they are coming again; Nick jumped around and threw up his hand; I can't say whether Laughran struck Nick then or not with that handy billy; I saw Nick clinched there and tusseled until they got out in the kitchen or entry or wherever they were; I saw no more after that; I could not say what was said; Steve let go of Nick's arm and I ran after him crying and hollowing; I thought he was going out and I was going to follow after him; just at that time I heard Nick crying "oh! Steve." My husband wanted to run out towards Nick to help him and I got hold of his arm and tore the whole shirt sleeve to hold of his shirt and tried to keep him back; I told him they would kill him and he said they were killing his brother; he ran out and I was carried; Brosie had gone out just after Nick. I ran behind the bar when Lemon came running in from the back way, going to run through the front door. He said, "Open this door or I will break it through." I ran up to open the door and the key was in the door in front of the door, and I picked it up and unlocked the door and let him out; can't say whether I locked the door again or not. By this time Brosie and Stephen were bringing Nicholas into the bar-room, one having hold of each arm; Nick said they had nearly killed him, and told Brosie to run for a doctor; Brosie went out and went for a doctor; I went to close the door that goes out into the entry and locked it, and I could not get the latch; something up and it was a coat; I threw it on the table; shut the door but could not find the key; heard a scuffle at the front door; went and opened it and saw Lemon standing with a police; I did not know that any one had been out; then I closed the door; had been in; some of the police went back and some stayed in the bar room, and I think some of the police went with Laughran; told the police that Nick went in the man; they were taken to the Mayor's office.

About the time I had no notice to go, before the fuss, I heard fiddling, singing and dancing in at Lemon's, next door; heard it all evening; between the time of the first difficulty and the second, I heard Nicholas say his head hurt him; did not hear him make any threat against Laughran; did not see a knife in his hand; would have seen it if he had had one; can't say distinctly how far Laughran came inside of the door, but I think from two to three feet; he came in a running way; Nicholas was right in front of Laugran when the latter came in.

Cross-examined—We moved into that house on the 6th of October, and opened the bar and sold some ale and beer; closed about 9½ o'clock; we moved from Troy Hill; the man who was going to board with us who had had the house before us showed us how to lock up and went up to bed in third story; Stephen came up and wakened me; we sat and talked a long time after I went down; the only time I remember looking at the clock was when the police took the man away, it was then about four o'clock, Stephen came around the bar and stood by me; did not see him do nothing; there was no hammer about the place; I told him I was afraid there was going to be a fight; he said I need not be afraid, there would be no fight; Hanlon and Nicholas were talking when Stephen came around the bar first; I thought Laughran was intoxicated; he was leaning on the counter, near the door; drink and wanted to pay for it, and Lemon would not let him, but said he would pay for it; then Nicholas said, we will have another. They had not the second drink drank, when Hanlon said, "I'll